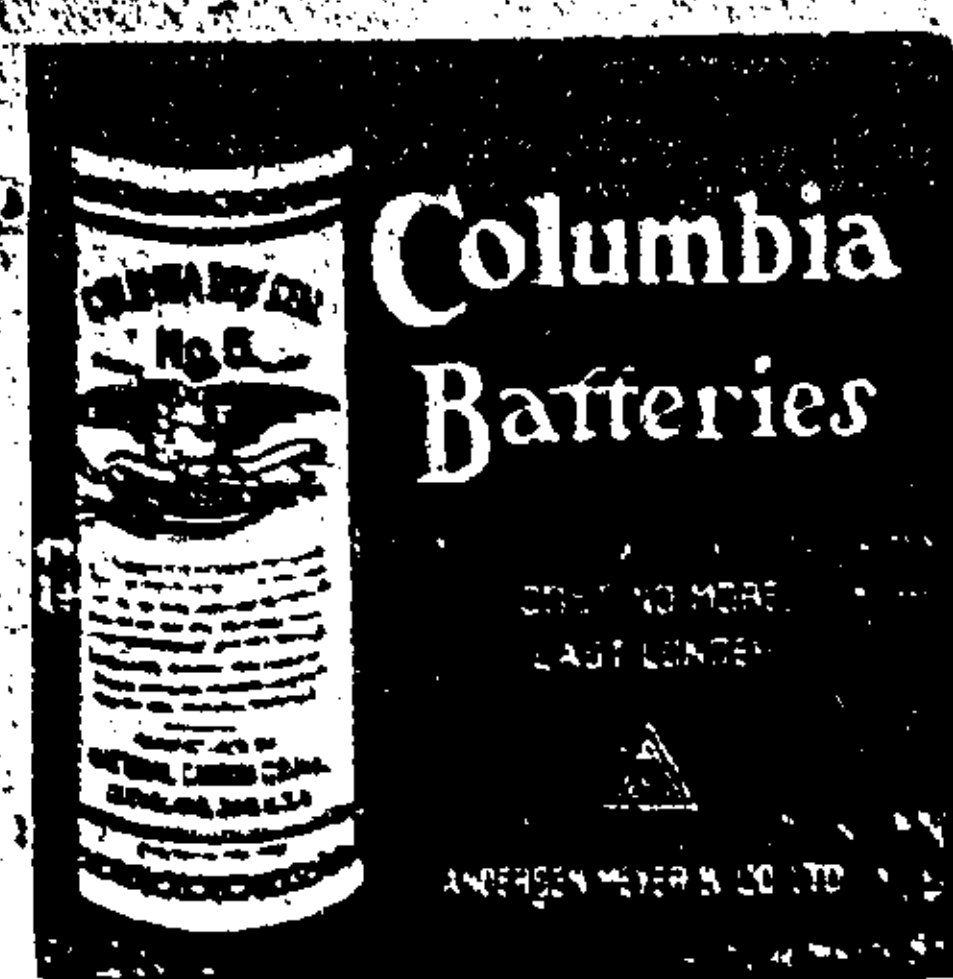




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HONGKONG'S CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Statement in the Commons.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 7.

In the House of Commons, questioned as regards a more popular form of Government for Hongkong, Mr. Mackinnon Wood declared that the Government had carefully considered H.E. the Governor's report and concluded that no change was at present necessary, but the Governor would doubtless re-raise the question when a change was desirable.

IRELAND'S NORTHERN PARLIAMENT.

Legislation in the North.

London, June 7.

In brilliant weather the opening of the Northern Parliament took place in Belfast City Hall, whose entrance was strongly guarded by police and military.

The Viceroy, Lord Fitz Alan, replying to an address by the City Corporation, earnestly hoped that the hour of peace and goodwill had arrived which would be the forerunner of happiness and prosperity for Ireland. He was then escorted to the Council Chamber, where all the Unionist Members were present, but the Sinn Féiners and Nationalists were absent.

Major Hugh O'Neill was unanimously elected Speaker. The Members then took the oath and Sir James Craig announced the Cabinet, namely: Sir Dawson Bates, Home Secretary; Mr. H. M. Pollock, Finance; Lord Londonderry, Education; Mr. J. M. Andrews, Labour; and Mr. E. M. Archdale, Agriculture. Sir James Craig, at a subsequent luncheon, announced that H. M. the King would open the Parliament on June 22. It was expected that Overseas Members would attend.

Bloodshed in the South.

London, June 7.

An encircling movement by the military, supported by aeroplanes, at Mill Street, County Cork, ended in a battle, in which three of the Republican Army were killed and twelve wounded. One hundred fully equipped men were captured. The casualties of the Crown Forces were slight. The operations continue.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Statement in the Commons.

London, June 7.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Neil Maclean, who repeated his question with regard to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, Mr. Chamberlain said that he had nothing to add to his previous reply. He pointed out that Korea was annexed by Japan under the Treaty between Japan and Korea in 1910 and that the independence and territorial integrity of Korea was not mentioned in the present Anglo-Japanese agreement. The treaty would undoubtedly be consistent with our obligations to the League of Nations, and he reiterated that the Government would come to no decision until it had consulted the Dominions Prime Ministers, as the Dominions were greatly interested in the matter and the Government was anxious to have the advantage of their advice before coming to a decision. The Government would make an announcement in the Commons as soon as it could and no doubt the Commons would be able to discuss the matter if it wished.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

A Definite Form Advocated.

London, June 7.

In a paper, given at the Colonial Institute, Sir John Findlay, of New Zealand, advocated some form of definite Imperial federation, and urged that Britain should make an unequivocal announcement in this sense at the Premier's Conference. Sir John Findlay endeavoured to meet dissentients to this view by declaring that the genius of our nation may safely be left to solve the enigma how to combine the fullest independence and nationhood with the maximum unity for all great Imperial purposes. He recommended Imperial Conferences between Overseas Premiers every eighteen months with subsidiary conferences attended by special representatives.

HOME TENNIS.

Shimidzu Going Strong.

London, June 7.

Chief interest in the opening rounds of the Kent Tennis Championships at Beckenham, yesterday, was the appearance of Shimidzu, who, in the first round beat Uber 6/0, 6/4, and in the second round beat Johnstone 6/1, 6/0. His forehand play is considered as effective as ever, and his backhand has apparently considerably strengthened. In the second round Botsford beat Wu 6/1, 6/3, and in the Doubles (first round) the South African Mr. Wheatley and Major Hartwell beat Wu and Martin 6/1, 6/1. Shimidzu partners C.P. Dixon against Deane and Jacob in the Doubles Championship at Wimbledon.

THE COTTON WAGES DISPUTE.

A Conference to be Held.

London, June 7.

Dr. Macnamara conferred with the Lancashire cotton operatives to-day. He meets the employers to-morrow. It is expected there will be a conference of both parties in Manchester on June 13.

THE INDUSTRIES BILL.

Passes its Second Reading.

London, June 7.

In the House of Commons, despite considerable opposition in the course of the debate, the Safeguarding Industries Bill, was read a second time by a substantial majority.

COTTON GROWING WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

The Position in Egypt.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 7.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at a meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association in Manchester, declared that despite steady progress the Empire still had only one fortieth of the cotton needed to keep the hungry mills fully active. A formidable fact now was that America was consuming her own cotton crop. He advocated the location of development supplies within the Empire and deplored the neglect to develop our tropical possessions for the past twenty years. He urged the application of scientific apparatus as a remunerative investment and also the development of inter-Imperial trade both in our tropical Dependencies and the Dominions. The British Government was devoting a million pounds sterling to encourage cotton growing within the Empire.

Referring to Palestine and Mesopotamia, Mr. Churchill said he grudged the enormous military expenditure entailed but hoped to show a speedy reduction but we were determined to honour our obligations.

Mr. Churchill dwelt on Egypt's cotton growing importance, but stated that affairs there were hampered by political instability which he hoped would soon be terminated. Their relations with Egypt must undergo a change; we must do all in our power to secure an honorable status for the Egyptian people but our work in Egypt was not finished. He did not think the time had yet come for the British armies to withdraw. The mobs at Cairo and Alexandria had made short work of the European and foreign population and the great constructive toil of forty years of British administration.

THE COAL STRIKE.

A Much Improved Position.

London, June 7.

The conference of coalowners and miners has adjourned, to enable both sides to consider the situation separately.

A Favourable Turn.

London, June 7.

The mining deadlock has at last taken a definitely favourable turn. The Miner's Executive sat for three hours and decided to ask the owners to-morrow for the final elucidation of a number of questions, to summon a Delegate Conference for June 10, and to recommend a ballot of members.

Owner's Proposals "A Great Improvement."

London, June 7.

Questioned after their meeting, the members of the Miner's Executive were most optimistic, and declared that the owners' latest proposals were a great improvement as compared with previous offers, apparently enabling the miners to resume without fear of wages being reduced below a subsistence level. The Executive intend to use their influence in favour of a settlement.

AN IMPERIAL AIR COMPANY.

A Comprehensive Proposal.

London, June 7.

The Tasmanian Agent General has submitted for discussion by the Imperial Cabinet a proposal that an Imperial Air Company be formed, with a capital of £1,500,000 to take over airships, material and plant which the British Government would be willing to hand over. He suggests that the Company immediately issue £750,000; India, Australia, and South Africa each taking up £100,000; New Zealand £35,000; the Malay States £20,000; and the general public £375,000. He calculates that the value of Britain's contribution in airships would be £375,000. If Egypt desires to join, the amounts can be adjusted to provide for her inclusion. The control of the company should be vested in a dozen directors, seven of which would be nominees of Governments. Reuter understands that Major General Sir Frederick Sykes will address the Imperial Conference on the question of the establishment of the Company.

BY-ELECTION RESULT.

Coalitionist Defeated.

London, June 7.

The bye-election at St. George's, Westminster, resulted as follows:

Mr. Erskine, Conservative Anti-waste ... 7,244.

Sir Charles Jessel, Coalition ... 5,356.

The election was necessitated by Mr. Walter Long being raised to the peerage.

CHINA AND ARMAMENTS.

In Favour of Limitation.

London, June 7.

Replying to the League of Nations' recommendation to limit expenditure on armaments, Mr. Wellington Koo, in a note to the Secretary General declares that China is in complete sympathy with the spirit of the recommendation and had decided to give support thereto.

AGRICULTURE TO BE DE-CONTROLLED.

Government's Economic Move.

London, June 7.

As a measure of economy the Government has decided to de-control agriculture, thereby abolishing the guaranteed prices of wheat and oats after the next harvest, and also the Agricultural Wages Board.

HOME CRICKET.

County Results.

London, June 7.

Hampshire beat Somerset by eight wickets.

Surrey beat Essex by an innings and 32 runs.

Lancashire beat Leicester by 204 runs.

Sussex beat Nottingham by five wickets.



BENNY LEONARD.

who still remains the Lightweight Boxing Champion
[See Earlier Cables].

CARPENTIER-DEMPSEY FIGHT.

Elaborate Training on Both Sides.

(Reuter's Service.)

New York, June 7.

An army of international journalists has assembled and are reporting the training of Dempsey and Carpentier. The latter is hedged with a portentous secrecy in a sylvan retreat at Manhasset surrounded by high walls. He relaxes the restrictions thrice weekly, when a group of favoured journalists are admitted for a short talk. Dempsey is training with the utmost publicity in a gymnasium at Atlantic City, designed as an open air theatre which is daily crowded, fifty per cent, being women with whom the champion is enormously popular. He spars with pneumatic gloves and his partners are wearing aluminium headguards as protection from the much advertised terrible punch. Dempsey states that it is his intention to adopt tactics like the Willard fight and go after Carpentier from the start. Carpentier is confident of knocking out Dempsey in the fourth round. Both agree that the fight is not likely to last longer. Dempsey has re-opened an old cut over the eye whilst sparring, and is compelled to cease practice for some days.

ALLIED SUPREME COUNCIL TO MEET.

Pan-Germanistic Menace.

Paris, June 3 (delayed)

According to *L'Ouvre* the Allied Supreme Council is to meet in a few days at Boulogne, probably between the 10th and 15th instant. The Pan-Germanistic agitation for enticing to Germany parts of Austria is a matter of serious concern for the so-called Little Entente Powers. The Prague paper, *Cas* says that Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania have agreed on joint action in case such propaganda continues.—*Havas*.

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE IN FRANCE.

A Gracious Act.

Paris, June 3 (delayed).

Public opinion has greatly appreciated the Japanese Crown Prince personally laying a magnificent wreath on the grave of an unidentified French soldier. The Prince has offered a dinner in honour of the Ambassadors of the Allied powers.—*Havas*.

REVOLVER FIGHT ON BROADWAY.

Daring Attempt at Robbery.

New York, June 7.

A masked man and a woman attempted to rob a Sixth-Avenue diamond merchant named Morrisapo last night. They were arrested after a revolver fight with the police in crowded Broadway.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Peking, June 8.

In fear of riots all the schools in Peking are being watched by plain clothes policemen. The Government has taken proceedings against some teachers and students, in order to prevent further illegal demonstrations.

The Tschun of Shensi, Chan Shu-fan, has wired to Peking stating that he is willing to vacate his post as Tschun, provided the Government pay him the arrears owing, which amount to \$600,000.

Shanghai, June 8.

A serious disturbance took place at Ichang on the night of the 4th, when soldiers burnt down over 1,000 houses, including one belonging to a foreign firm. The branch of the Bank of China was plundered.

(Other Early and Special Telegrams on Page 2.)

A SERIOUS AFFAIR.

Trouble on Dutch Steamer.

A serious affair which took place on the high seas aboard the *ss. Tjikembang*, amounting to mutiny, it is alleged, amongst the passengers and crew, is receiving the attention of the Police Department. Ten men, the majority of them passengers, are being held in custody pending action to be taken against them by the Attorney General at the request of the Dutch Consul.

It appears that whilst the *Tjikembang* was on her way to this Colony from Java, a quarrel arose between a Malay member of the crew and a Chinese, in consequence of which representations were made to the Captain who decided on a form of punishment for the Malay who was proved to be the offender. Apparently not satisfied with this penalty which was considered too lenient, the passengers would have the Malay tied to the railings and lashed, a course which the Captain of the boat strongly objected to. This gave rise to an alleged serious breach of discipline amongst members of the crew and the passengers, the latter being alleged to have adopted a hostile attitude and threatened the officers and white members of the crew with revolvers.

On the arrival of the *Tjikembang* here yesterday, the Water Police were summoned aboard and ten of the malcontents were put under arrest.

The case will come up for examination by the Magistrate in the course of a few days. Messrs. Leo d'Almeida and M. K. Lo having been retained by the prisoners to act on their behalf.

GOLF.

Result of Captain's Cup Competition.

The result of the Captain's Cup competition, played over the main Course at Fanling during the weekend of Saturday, Sunday and Monday last, was a win for Mr. A. E. Crappell, whose score was 91—9—82.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

Ladies interested in French Dresses and Hats will find something of interest on page 4.

A meeting of the British Legion will be held in the City Hall on Monday 13th June—Page 4.

The Hongkong Theatre features "The Judgment House" in their mid-week programme—Page 4.

The Main Course at Fanling is closed until further notice.—Page 4.

Powells are advertising a patent ventilator for topees.—Page 7.

Mr. James H. Backhouse has no longer any connection with the firm of Manners and Backhouse.—Page 4.

The Dragon Motor Car Co. advertise reduced rates for motor car hire.—Page 4.

Ladies, does your cook know how to make Pistachio Ice Cream? If not, you can tell him how after reading Nestle's Ad on page 7.

Fredony's Circus opens at the Ming Yuen Gardens to-night.—Page 4.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2s. 6½d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer.—29.71. Temperature.—80. Humidity.—88.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day 7.07 p.m.

NOTICE.

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STANDARD PORTABLE
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Quebec, June 7.

Premier Meighen has sailed in order to attend the Imperial Conference. It is stated that he is prepared to propose that the only subjects on the agenda that are capable of being definitely debated at present are preparation for a special Constitutional Conference, a general review of the Empire's foreign problems, particularly as they affect the Dominions, the advisability of renewing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and preliminary consideration of some working method of arriving at a common understanding regarding external affairs concerning all parts of the Empire, as a preliminary to the proposed Constitutional Conference.

It is reliably understood that Premier Meighen will only support renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty on condition that it is satisfactory to the United States. It is believed he is prepared to be convinced that the Alliance will best serve British interests. The majority of Canadian members of the Commons endorse this view, with the stipulation that the Treaty shall not antagonize the United States or impair stronger Anglo-American friendship.

Premier Meighen is particularly anxious to postpone discussion of military and naval defence for the Constitutional Conference as he considers Canada's financial position prohibits embarking on a substantial naval programme at present.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL AND THE EMPIRE.

London, June 7.

Professor J. Strahan, delivering a Rhodes lecture at the University College at Gower Street on Federation and Confederation in the British Empire, said that as the British constitution had become a model for all free peoples, so Britain's mode of dealing with colonies and dependencies might become a model for all countries dealing with one another.

Justice Scrutton, presiding, wittily described the functions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He said an obscure door in a slummy street off Whitehall led to a not very cleanlooking room, where 4 or 5 sleepy old gentlemen sat round a horseshoe table listening to counsel. But the pageant passing in that room was a most amazing one. Besides the Dominions' representatives, India, Mauritius, Trinidad and every Colony brought the oddest questions for decision by a perfectly impartial and trusted tribunal. Hence the Privy Council was known in the most obscure parts of the Empire, although people did not know what it was. He related the story of a traveller in remote India asking the worshippers at a certain altar what they were worshipping. They replied, "We don't know, but it is the great God Privy Council."

AIR FORCE MEMORIAL.

London, June 7.

The Secretary of the Royal Air Force Memorial Fund reports that, although like most organisations suffering from the present slump, the overseas Dominions are helping to maintain the contributions. Nawab Tonk of Rajputana has subscribed the equivalent of £200 and other Princes and nobles in India have sent varying amounts. The residents of Shanghai, through Lady Des Vaux and the Overseas Club, have contributed £25. Nairobi and Kisumu in East Africa have sent the proceeds of a Gymkhana dance, amounting to £207. The Governor, residents and Garrison of Hongkong have contributed £273. Sir Lee Stack has forwarded £30 from officers and civilians of Khartoum.

SILESIA AND GERMANY.

Berlin, June 7.

The Inter-Allied Commission's ultimatum to Hoefler, mentioned on 2nd June, orders that German troops be withdrawn to the line Leschnitz-Dollna, both of which places are put at the disposal of Hoefler. The latter replied that out of consideration for the German population he was unable and unwilling to recall the self-defence bands from the places they were protecting and appealed to the soldierly feelings of the Commissioners not to execute the threat of withdrawal from the industrial towns, which would be direct encouragement to the Polish insurrection and make it impossible for Hoefler further to restrain the self-defence bands.

THE COAL DISPUTE.

London, June 6.

Few particulars are available regarding yesterday's coal negotiations, but it is understood that not a single word was said about a national pool. Nevertheless, smooth progress was made, and the outlook in favour of a settlement is greatly improved.

One point wherein agreement was reached was that items treatable as costs of production shall mutually be agreed to by the National Board on agreed principles. This will meet the miners' strong objection that the pre-war system of audits is unfair, because labour is charged up as one of the items properly relating to capital expenditure.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE AMERICAN FLOODS.

Pueblo, June 7.

The flood is the most disastrous in the history of the West. At present it is impossible accurately to estimate the loss of life or the damage. The morgues are filled and hospitals overflowing. Thousands are homeless and suffering from exposure. Every effort is being made to relieve the suffering, but it will be weeks before normality is even approached.

President Harding has appealed to the people of the United States to assist the sufferers at Pueblo by contributing funds to the Red Cross Society.

IRELAND.

London, June 7.

The Viceroy attended the opening of the Northern Parliament at Belfast to-day.

Three death sentences, including a Royal Irish constable for murder, were carried out at Dublin this morning.

WAGES REDUCTION.

London, June 7.

The engineering employers to-day issued notices of the proposed reduction in wages. A million and a half workers are affected. Efforts to secure a settlement continue. Dr. Macnamara conferred with the employers yesterday and is conferring with representatives of the men to-day privately.

DISARMAMENT.

Washington, June 7.

The House of Representatives received the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee recommending the adoption of the Porter resolution as to an international conference on armaments, which with the other earlier Porter resolution are submitted as substitutes for the Borah-Knox resolution. The effect will be to throw all four resolutions into a conference of committees composed of members of both Houses, where they will remain until one or other is so modified as to suit both Houses.

U.S. IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

Boston, June 7.

The immigration officials are confronted with a serious problem in the arrival of a thousand Italians board the liner Canopic, clamouring for permission to land. The new immigration restriction applicable last week permits only three hundred to land at any port within a month. The Commissioner said he would select the elderly and women and children. The remainder would be quartered at the expense of the steamship company and returned to Italy by the Canopic on June 15th.

JAPAN'S CROWN PRINCE.

Paris, June 2.

The Japanese Crown Prince had luncheon at the Elysee Palace with the President, to whom H. I. H. handed the insignia of the Order of the Chrysanthemum. The other guests were the French Premier, members of Government, Marshals Joffre, Foch, Petain and Fayolle. The Crown Prince later made a round of visits to the Presidents of both Houses of Parliament and the Allied Ambassadors.—Vide.

ANGLO-FRENCH HARMONY.

Prague, June 2.

In an article entirely devoted to Anglo-French relations, the *Prager Presse* expresses the opinion that close harmony between France and England is a matter of the greatest moment for the whole world, for it is the only firm and reliable basis for lasting peace.—Vide.

LIGHTWEIGHT BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

New York, June 7.

In a twelve round contest Benny Leonard successfully defended the lightweight title, defeating Rocky Kansas on points.

TIENTSIN RESIDENT'S ESTATE.

London, June 7.

The late Mr. William McLeish, of Tientsin, left £5,754.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

INTERPORT TENNIS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, June 7.

Ng Sze-kwong "came back" magnificently after his unsatisfactory showing in the Olympiad matches. The first of the Interport matches were played to-day, when Ng Sze-kwong defeated F. Mansel Smith of Shanghai in pretty fashion, keeping the upper hand throughout and leading always by the odd set. With his beautiful backhand he was too steady and clever for his Shanghai opponent.

Mansel Smith was the first to tire. He seemed timid about coming to the net. Ng Sze-kwong was strong in every department. He is the cleverest strategist seen here for a long time. He took the match 6-1, 4-6, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4, totalling 155 points to Mansel Smith's 127.

Tanaka of Shanghai defeated M. W. Lo, 8-6, 7-5, 6-1. Lo played well, but Tanaka was at the top of his game.

The doubles will be played to-morrow, probably deciding the winners.

SHANGHAI'S NEW JUDGE.

Shanghai, June 7.

The British Bar welcomed Assistant Judge Peter Grain with appropriate ceremony in Court this morning.

SANITARY BOARD.

Police and Sanitary Inspectors' Pensions.

Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins presided over a meeting of the Sanitary Board held yesterday afternoon. Other members present were Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio, Lieut. Colonel Humphrey, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Mr. S. W. Two, Mr. Chow Shou-son, Dr. W. W. Pearce (Medical Officer) and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

Mr. Alabaster, pursuant to notice, asked the following question:

Will the President state for comparison and for public information the respective rates of pay and pension of First Class Police Inspectors and of Senior First Class Sanitary Inspectors in 1918 and at the present time? At what age may they respectively claim their pensions?

The Chairman replied as follows:

First Class Police Inspectors in 1918 were paid at the rate of £260 per annum. At the present time they are paid at the rate of £450 per annum. When they have completed 15 years service and have attained the age of 45 years they may receive pension at the rate of twenty-sixtieths of their salary on retirement. For every odd, one year's service over and above 15 years one sixtieth of the salary per year is added.

Senior First Class Sanitary Inspectors in 1918 were paid at the rate of £2,040 per annum. At the present time they are receiving a fixed salary of £385 per annum. When they have completed ten years service and have attained the age of 55 years they may receive pension at the rate of fifteen-sixtieths of their salary on retirement. For every additional year's service over and above ten years one-sixtieth of the salary per year is added, until the maximum of forty-sixtieths is reached.

The same pension rates were in force in 1918 in each case.

The Chairman mentioned that a case of anthrax had occurred at the Dairy Farm Company's premises at Pak-fu-lum. The usual measures had been taken and there had been no further cases.

Mr. Alabaster: I understand there is no need for alarm?

Dr. Pearce: No, sir, there is no case for alarm.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Goodby Good Luck—

BY ALLMAN



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New Dance Music
to Suit Every Fancy

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MOSQUITOES.

Householders Warned.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board, presided over by the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Dr. W. W. Pearse, the Medical Officer of Health, laid on the table his report recently submitted to the Government on the prevalence of mosquitoes in the residential districts of the Colony. Attached to the report was a list of private premises on which mosquitoes had been found breeding, which was significant from the fact that it contained the names of several doctors, one titled gentleman, a member of the Legislative Council and the Hongkong University.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.R.E., in accordance with notice given, asked the following question:—"What steps if any have been taken to notify the householders of the private premises where mosquito larvae and potential breeding places were found during the recent survey by the Sanitary Department?"

Dr. Pearse replied that on all premises in which mosquitoes had been found breeding during the recent survey the occupiers of the houses had been warned, in one case personally by the Secretary of the Board, and in the other cases by letter or by legal notices. In regard to houses in which no mosquitoes were actually found, but which were potential breeding places, it was impossible to issue warnings, inasmuch as any collection of water, other than sea water, might become a potential breeding place of mosquitoes. The Board was issuing in every urban district adjoining a rural one pamphlets explaining the habits of mosquitoes in relation to malaria. In spite of previous efforts in this direction, there were found, during the survey, 34 places in the upper level where mosquitoes were being allowed to breed; but he did not think any more could be done beyond distributing educational pamphlets.

Dr. Koeh asked if the pamphlets had been issued, also, in Kowloon, seeing that the survey stated that 90 per cent of the breeding places were found there. He also asked as to distribution of pamphlets in the Chinese language.

Dr. Pearse said the pamphlets were issued two or three months ago; they had not been re-issued, but they might be in the course of a month. As soon as a fresh supply in Chinese was available they would be distributed.

Lt.-Col. Humphry asked if police action was taken in the matter.

Dr. Pearse: No; it is a breach of the by-law under the Public Health and Building Ordinance.

The Medical Officer then laid on the table the following report, a copy of which, on the suggestion of Mr. Alabaster, was supplied to the Press:

Report on the prevalence of Mosquitoes in the residential districts of the Colony.
Head of the Sanitary Department.

Sir.—The factors which determine the prevalence of mosquitoes are (1) existence of pools and collections of water and (2) undergrowth. With regard to (1) these may be divided into domestic, i.e. under the control of occupiers of private property, and rural, i.e. on Crown land.

As regards the former (domestic) it has been established that people pay scant attention to mosquito breeding on their premises. The recent inspection of the Peak and upper levels of Hongkong has resulted in the discovery of 23 breeding places of mosquitoes on private premises, while in Kowloon in the area south of Austin Road 90 per cent of the premises visited yielded evidence of mosquitoes breeding thereon. This occurs in spite of frequent instructions to occupiers on the habits of mosquitoes.

With regard to breeding places on Crown land, many potential breeding places have been discovered and a few actual such. Potential breeding places cannot be scheduled with any pretence to completeness, as the large hillside area covered with dense brushwood will always offer from time to time chances for mosquitoes to lay their eggs in small collections of water held in slight hollows and by vegetation. Some can be indicated, e.g. untrained nullahs, ground over which surface channels discharge on to the hillsides, bamboo fences and swamps. Some actual breeding places have been found, e.g. in two untrained nullahs at the Peak, at West Point, in one at Wong Nai

Chung Valley and in marshy ground at King's Park, Kowloon.

Undergrowth.—Recent investigations in Netherlands India have established the fact that mosquitoes can travel much further than was formerly supposed if it be necessary for them to do so in search of blood. Artificially coloured mosquitoes were found to have travelled 7,000 metres from the pool in which they were hatched.

These insects must find shelter from the sun's rays in the day, hence the importance of undergrowth as affording shelter to mosquitoes.

In Hongkong as a routine measure the Government has cut undergrowth within a radius of 50 yards from dwellings, but it is desirable that this should be extended.

The recommendations arising out of this survey are that

1. More nullahs should be trained.
2. Certain swamps should be drained.
3. Undergrowth should be cut further afield than at present.
4. Bamboo fences should be removed and forbidden in future.
5. Live bamboo hedges and clumps should not be planted in future, and existing ones abolished.
6. Surface channels should not be allowed to discharge over the hillside, but be conducted to trained courses, or if this be impossible should discharge into soak-ages pits, and galleries underground.

The mosquitoes found during this survey have in no instance been *anopheles*, which in general may be classed as field and sylvan mosquitoes, while those mostly to be found in the immediate neighbourhood of domestic buildings are *culex*.

The likelihood of *anopheles* mosquitoes reaching dwellings will be reduced by the further training of nullahs, drainage of swamps and the further cutting of undergrowth, but in spite of such work mosquitoes of the *culex* type will continue to be a pest unless the occupiers of private houses will themselves take trouble to keep their premises free from breeding places.

Attached are schedules showing

1. Actual breeding places found on Crown land.
2. Potential breeding places on Crown land.
3. Addressee of private premises on which mosquitoes have been found breeding.
4. Places where it is desirable to clear undergrowth beyond the area at present cleared as a routine measure.
5. List of nullahs which should be trained.
6. List of bamboo fences which should be abolished.
7. Swampy land which should be drained.

W. W. Pearse, M.O.H.
31. 5. 1921.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN JAPAN.

Impression of a Special Correspondent.

An investigation into Labour organisation in Japan has been conducted by Mr. W. P. Simms, the U. S. special correspondent who did Press duty throughout the World War and at the Peace Conference.

"There is very little unrest, social or political, in Japan, despite low wages, high cost of living and considerable unemployment."

It was Mr. Y. Suzuki who told me this in the course of an interview at the Tokyo headquarters of the Yuaikai or Japanese Federation of Labour, writes Mr. Simms, who continues: Mr. Suzuki, "the Samue Gompers of Japan," is founder and president of this organization. Literally Yuaikai—pronounced "You-ai," to rhyme with "high"—means "friendly love society," or, less literally, "brotherhood."

Mr. Gompers would find Japan a wonderful field for his organizing talents—if the police would let him operate, which they probably wouldn't—for though the country teems with workers they are still so badly organized that it may almost be said that there is no cohesion at all.

Furthermore, there does not seem to be any great desire to get "together," as labour in the United States has organized, though Mr. Suzuki declares the

Yuaikai is growing right along—albeit very slowly, as it would seem to American leaders.

"The total membership of the Yuaikai numbers 35,000," the federation's president said. "By this I mean those actually affiliated with the national body. Counting the independent organizations, or local unions, not actually part of the Yuaikai, but functioning as labour unions just the same, I estimate the total for Japan would be about a hundred thousand."

But Mr. Suzuki has no jurisdiction over the 65,000 outside the Yuaikai and such a thing as a nation-wide strike is out of the question. Social labour disputes and strikes are not uncommon but a steel strike, or a coal strike such as those staged in America, could scarcely be brought about in Japan.

"Of the 35,000 members belonging to the Yuaikai," President Suzuki explained, "about 12,000 are iron workers; 10,000 seamen; 4,000 miners and so forth. Then there are—not affiliated with us, however—the Miners' Union of Japan, numbering about 2000 members; the printers and pressmen of Tokyo numbering some 1200; the Osaka Iron Workers' Union, whose membership would reach about 1000, and other such organizations which work in harmony with us. To appreciate the true strength of Japanese labour all these must be taken into consideration."

YUAIKAI 9 YEARS OLD.

This may not appear very formidable as the result of nine years of painstaking work, but considering the handicap, it doesn't look so bad.

There is no labour minister in the Japanese cabinet. Labour is looked after by the home department—corresponding to the American Department of the Interior—but it seems that there is no separate labour "bureau," the head of the police bureau of the home department also attending to labour which fact may afford an idea of the official attitude towards labour and explain the slowness of the growth of the movement at the same time.

Every day, I was told, a police visit is paid to Yuaikai headquarters, a plain-clothes man arriving, usually in the afternoon, staying an hour or so and making inquiries as to the day's doings.

POLICE AT MEETINGS.

Whenever meetings are in order the police are present and take down what is said. Further, they can, and do, stop speeches when they consider "dangerous thoughts" are being expressed. As this is left to the discretion of the local police, what would be stopped in one district of the same city might easily get by in the adjoining district.

The first attempt to form a labour federation was about 20 years ago, said Mr. Suzuki, "by a group of Socialists who had been in America." Locomotive engineers, iron workers, printers, munitions workers and other unions were formed, but the movement had a very brief life.

"There were several reasons for its lack of success," the labour leader told me, "but the fact that it was socialistic in character got it official opposition. It had no financial support and, in fact, little interest was shown in it by the workers themselves."

The Yuaikai was formed in 1912, in Tokyo. To begin with it was only a union which included among its members workers from various trades. Later, as it grew, it split into real trade unions affiliated with the National Federation.

MANY WOMEN WORKERS.

Mr. Suzuki estimates the number of employees in industrial pursuits in Japan to be approximately two millions. The official table furnished by the Department of Finance of the Imperial Government, he said, does not give a complete list by any means, this table placing the number at 1,429,177 for 1917, the latest available.

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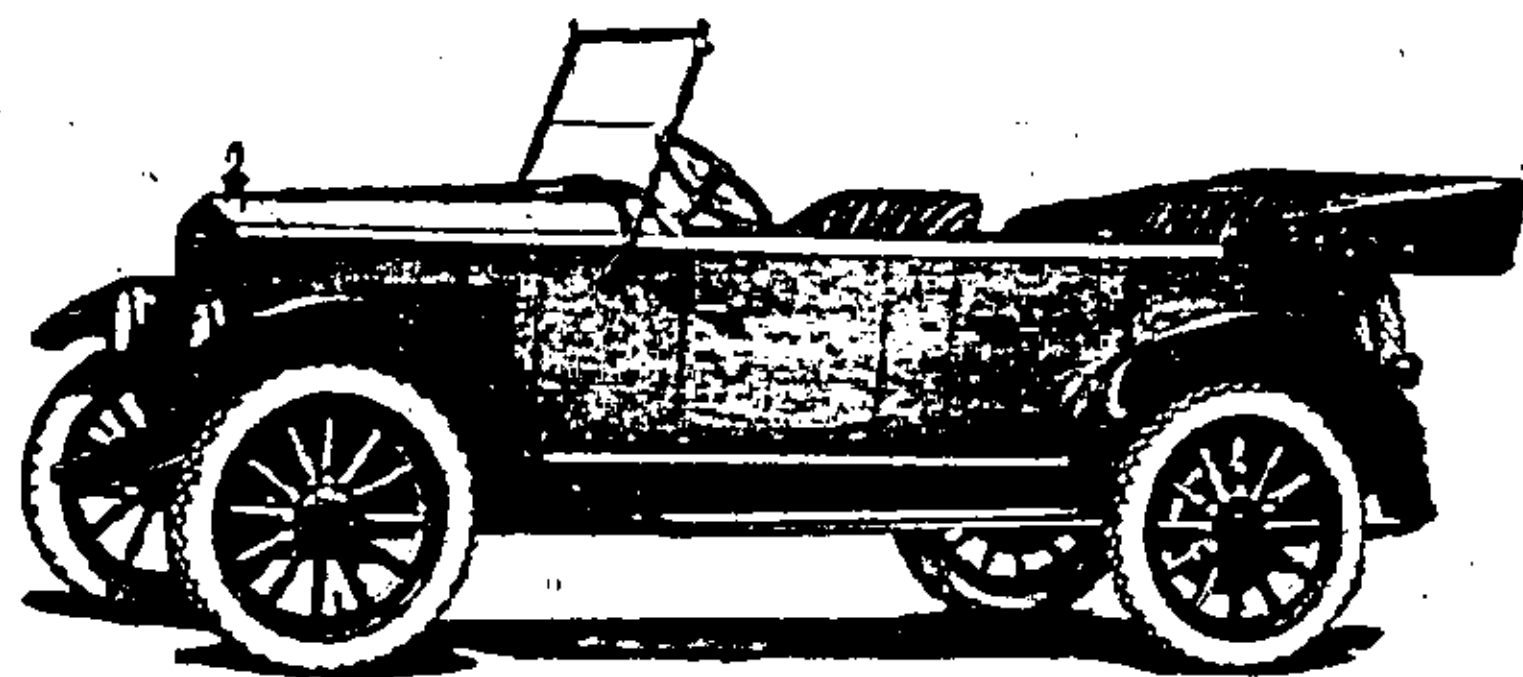
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BRITAIN'S NEW EMPIRE.

A Silent Revolution.

History will account the last two years important not for the things that have provoked most violent discussion, but for a revolution that has been going on silently and almost unconsciously. It is a suitable occasion on which to take stock of certain changes that are taking place in our whole conception of the British Empire and of what it stands for. These changes have excited little comment at home, and abroad have passed almost unnoticed. And yet a proper appreciation of what is happening would help to dissipate certain prejudices that our enemies are propagating against us writes "Scrutator" in the Sunday Times.

We are accused of using the war for the purposes of self-aggrandisement, and for extending our Imperial dominion. The British Empire is spoken of as though it were a league for the repression of subject races, and for the denial of the principles of political freedom for which we fought the war. It would be nearer the truth to say that the British Empire has ceased to exist, and has been replaced by a Commonwealth of Nations. At no time in the whole of our history has the progress towards freedom been so rapid as in the last two years among the nations who belong to this great new Commonwealth.

IMPERIALISM "DEMOCRAT." We shall hear a great deal about the Empire this summer when the Imperial Conference meets. But how vastly different the prevailing sentiment is now from the years when Mr. Joseph Chamberlain used to address the Imperial Conference as Secretary of the Colonies. Then the country was drunk with the sense of power and racial pride. Now imperialism is a word that is offensive to everyone, and increased responsibilities are undertaken reluctantly, and only out of a sense of duty to those to whom we have pledged our word.

Then the worst reproach that you could bring against a politician was that he was a "Little Englander," now the parish pump is again in fashion, and the leaders of the Conservative Party talk like the old Radicals of the mid-Victorian days in their denunciation of any expenditure abroad. The change is in the main very wholesome, but it has done the country one great disservice abroad. It has obscured a complete transformation in the moral basis on which the Empire rests.

THE NEW EGYPT. Three examples may be taken of Egypt, India, and the Middle East. This Coalition Government, whose inspiration is often alleged to be mainly Conservative, has just agreed to annul the British Protectorate and to negotiate a settlement with Egypt on the basis of the Milner Report, the main principle of which is that, subject only to the security of our communications across the isthmus and to our right of preventing foreign interference in the country, Egypt is to be an independent country.

Modern history has no such example to show of free voluntary gift to the principle of nationality. It was the Liberals under Gladstone who first occupied Egypt in the Eighties. It was a Liberal Foreign Minister, Lord Rosebery, who ten years after refused to discuss projects of evacuation. Since then we have worked hard for the restoration of the country's finances and for the relief of the fellahs from excessive taxation, and at no time have we sought any private advantage for ourselves.

And now finally we are about to recognise the independence, and that on the advice of a Minister who, when he was in South Africa, was regarded as a bureaucratic and illiberal in his attitude towards the rights of nationality. What Liberalism in its heyday did not dream of the Coalition is now prepared to do. Could there be a clearer indication of how deeply the war has dyed the fabric of thought on Imperial questions? The reactionary now is more liberal on these matters than Gladstone dared to be.

INDIA—"DEPENDENCY" TO "DOMINION."

Take India, and compare the sweeping reforms of the Coalition Secretary for India with the timid proposals which were all that a great Liberal, Lord Morley, ventured to make, and one gets the same impression of a tide of Liberal thought running more strongly in Imperial questions than ever before. But that is not all. What is in progress is something more than an extension of liberal reforms in the government of India. We are deliberately attempting to raise the status of India from an Imperial dependency to that of a Dominion, which ultimately will be a nation like Canada or Australia, and free and responsible like them.

This is something that no nation has ever attempted before in similar conditions, and that so big and generous an idea should be conceived and a beginning made in its execution not only refutes the current slanders about the spirit of the British Commonwealth in its Imperial policies, but it also rebukes the ridiculous self-depreciation that is common nowadays.

Compared with this gigantic experiment, the Report of the Durham Commission on Canada, which is regarded as the great classic of liberal faith in our relations with the Colonies, is a timid and halting document. Not only are we more freedom-loving than our forebears, but we are bolder and more courageous in the application of our ideas, and our Imperial legislation has a wider and ampler sweep.

Only a generation ago Liberals were insisting that if India put a Customs duty on cotton imports she must put a countervailing Excise duty on cotton goods manufactured at home. Now this Coalition Government says boldly that India must have fiscal freedom because this is inseparable rights of nationhood. And it is characteristic of the time—and in justice it should be added of the present Government—that the man who is now on his way to superintend the development of India to full nationhood and membership of the British Commonwealth is not a soldier, nor a member of the aristocracy, but the ex-Lord Chief Justice. What an immense distance our ideas have travelled from the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon to that of Lord Reading!

THE MIDDLE MANDATE.

The much-debated mandates in the Middle-East, and notably that in Mesopotamia, show the same principles actively at work. A great many things may be said with more or less justice of our policy in Mesopotamia—as that it imposes on ourselves greater financial burdens than we can bear, is extravagant, and in certain directions incompetent and ill-advised. But the one thing that cannot be said with any show of reason is that it is selfish or governed by motives of unworthy ambition.

The most magnificent compliment ever paid to the spirit animating the modern British Empire is that when the Powers in Conference had to devise a system of absolutely disinterested administration of a foreign country in the

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interests of its people they invented a trust or mandatory theory which in its main principles is indistinguishable from the normal practice of British Imperial administration. That is perhaps the best answer of all to our traducers.

A SOUND INVESTMENT.

Dangers ahead there are, and two of diverse and contrasting character should be mentioned. One is that in our zeal for economy we are apt to confuse mere current expenditure and capital investment (which is really saving). Of all the forms of political investment, the making of new nations is commonly the most remunerative if its execution is wise. Without such an investment in the case of the great self-governing colonies, we should in all probability have lost the late war, yet there was not one of them which was not for many years a financial loss to the British Exchequer. The bitterest things said about Mesopotamia do not surpass in vehemence of Disraeli's gibe against the colonies as "wretched millstones round our necks."

True, there is a difference between colonies of our own people and new countries peopled by others in the nature of the return that may be expected, but sentiment is after all, the most powerful force in politics, and the gratitude of a new nation to its founder is indistinguishable, and does not depend on whether or no it remains within the same political orbit.

LESSONS OF HISTORY.

The other danger is very different in character. No subject is so ill-taught in our schools as the history of our Empire, and even of well-educated Englishmen there are comparatively few who could explain why we lost our first Empire and how nearly we came to losing our second. We lost our first Empire in America not by withholding political rights of self-government, but by attempting to tax for Imperial purposes without conceding representation and a share in the control of policy. We nearly lost our second Empire by taxing ourselves on its behalf.

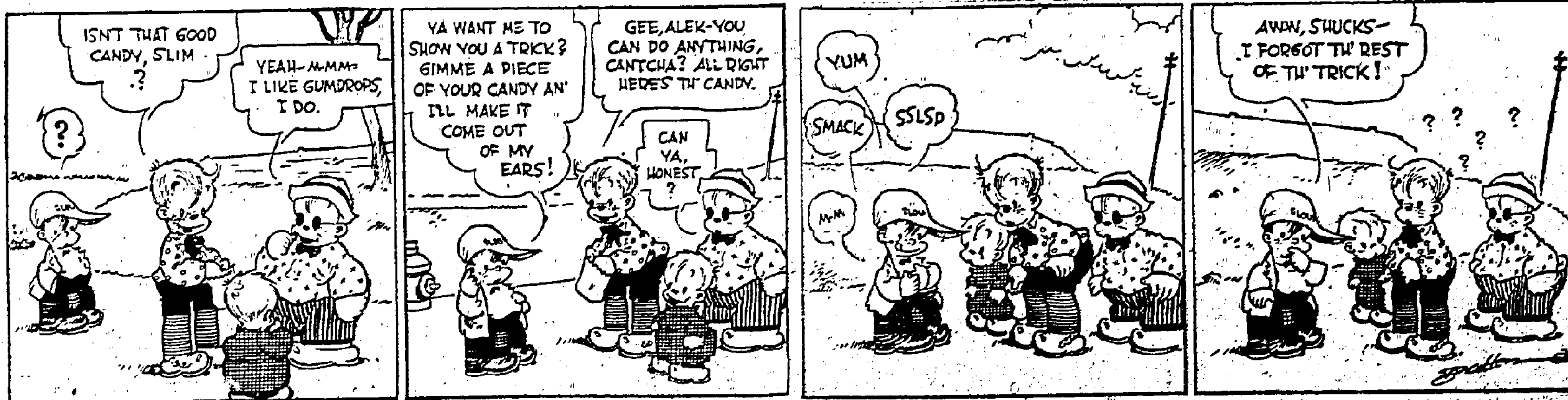
The two risks are not negligible even now, unless we want the British people to throw away mandated countries as Disraeli was at one time disposed to throw away the colonies, we must develop self-government, which is the only condition on which they can be asked to take the responsibilities of self-defence.

Again, when we ask the Dominions to take a large share in the burdens of Imperial defence (as we propose to do this summer), one thing must be kept in mind. We have no right to ask the Dominions to do anything except as a voluntary gift except in so far as we are willing to concede to them a corresponding share in the control of foreign policy.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Aleks Is a Good Actor!

BY BLOSSER.



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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1921.

THE PEACE OF THE FAR EAST.

As the existing Anglo-Japanese Treaty was concluded on July 13, 1911, for a period of ten years, it will expire next month. There is an impression in some quarters that if neither party has notified a desire for termination, the Treaty remains valid for another year. This is not what the Treaty says. What the Treaty appears to contemplate is that if either party desires to terminate it, notice shall be given a twelvemonth in advance (we use this qualified phraseology because the Treaty, like many diplomatic documents of high importance, is drawn in terms so slack as to invite the derision of any solicitor's clerk.) Apart from this clause, or rather from the non-exercise of it, the portents go to indicate that the Governments in London and Tokyo have, in spite of disclaimers, arrived at a general understanding on the main question of renewal, however sweeping may be the revision. The Conference of Dominion Premiers has, of course, still to debate the question. In a few days we shall be hearing what the Colonies' representatives have to say. From what has already transpired, one surmises that approval will be expressed, subject to provisos upon certain aspects, particularly in relation to the United States and to immigration.

In this connection we were interested in a special article contributed to the *North China Daily News* by Mr. Geo. H. Fairchild, an American gentleman who is stated to have enjoyed the confidence of Washington for many years. Mr. Fairchild says:

The time has arrived when there should be a re-judgment of understandings as to China's future, politically as well as commercially, and it is thought by many publicists that the nullification of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, as well as the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, would clear the field for a new understanding between the three great maritime powers, which would meet the situation and allay the suspicions of the Chinese.

Mr. Fairchild's proposal amounts to the supersession of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty and the Lansing-Ishii Agreement by an Anglo-American-Japanese Alliance. The idea is not a novel one, having been advanced, in one shape or another, several times during the last year or two.

A compact of this kind, paying due regard to the interests and susceptibilities of China, has on broad grounds many points to commend it. As to its acceptability to the respective Governments, much would no doubt depend upon the conditions of the alliance, concerning which Mr. Fairchild gives no lead. If the pact is to be an extension of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty with objectionable features eliminated, the inference is that it would be agreeable to Britain, and America would no doubt welcome an opportunity to free herself from the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, into which a large number of her citizens consider she was "jockeyed" at the time she entered the war. Whether Japan would be agreeable to relinquishing privileges conferred by that Agreement is open to doubt. At the Tokyo Conference just held, however, signs were forthcoming that Japan is prepared to make concessions. The factor of time comes in, for, as previously mentioned, the Anglo-Japanese Treaty is due for renewal next month, though this may not be so pressing as it appears, for an interim extension may be agreed upon. Now that Uncle Sam shows a disposition to get beyond academic discussion of peace-ensuring arrangements, the occasion is eminently opportune for the consideration of a tripartite engagement, whether by a single instrument in place of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty or by a supplementary one.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

The Canton Situation.

When Sun Yat-sen assumed the Presidency at Canton there were all manner of prophecies made as to the duration of his occupancy of that office. Some there were who thought the tenure would be of the briefest (judging by the array of opposition that then presented itself) whilst others were more generously inclined and held that the new regime would be lasting enough to give Canton and its province the peace and quietude that is essential for its well-being. More than a month has passed since the eventful day of the inauguration and it is, perhaps, worth while to take a look back at what has happened in the interim. There has been far more talk of fighting than actual hostilities, and the "warfare" on the borders of Kwangtung and Kwangsi has been characteristically Chinese in its organisation and conduct. The most serious news of the month in that connection came to hand yesterday, which told of a fight on the river in which a Kwangsi motor boat was captured and ten men killed. And so one may write down the fighting on the whole as being of negligible character. What it may develop into is hard to say, for the daily news fluctuates between reports of preparedness on one side and of the desertion of unpaid soldiers on the other. The present regime will either stand or fall by what happens in Canton itself. If funds can be secured (all possible means are being adopted to that end) and there is a maintenance of amicable working between the heads of the Government, things should go tolerably well, but there are signs already that disruption might break out. Our Canton correspondent yesterday hinted at friction between the President and General Chan King-ming and it is noteworthy that Tang Sheng-yi has not put in an appearance. The efforts to raise funds have not been particularly successful and in several directions they have served to give the people a sense of oppression. Combining all the indications of the past month one can at least say that President Sun Yat-sen and those with whom he is associated will have a hard task in guiding their frail craft of governmental authority through the turbulent waters of the times. Similarly, one fails to see how the present efforts of the opposition can hope to be successful.

The L. O. N.

In spite of America's definite stand on the question of having nothing to do with the League of Nations, Britain is pinning her faith to it in a very whole-hearted manner, as was revealed yesterday by Reuter's cable telling of preparations for an elaborate celebration of the anniversary of the formation of the League. Not only is Britain being associated with this celebration but representatives of the forty-eight countries which have joined the League will take part and the leading statesmen of Britain will join in a monster procession to Hyde Park. In view of these facts, it is a little difficult to see how America's stand is going to be catered for, unless it is purposed to modify the constitution of the League to such an extent as to permit of her joining without the loss of the independent stand she has taken. At all events this celebration does show, if nothing else, that Britain is sincere in her endeavour to make the League an effective working force for the maintenance of world peace. Rightly or wrongly, she believes that in it is to be found the nucleus of an organisation capable of controlling the international destinies of the world on a just and equitable basis. And for that reason all who have this matter at heart will wish her well.

Their Majesties' Irish Visit.

The provisional acceptance by their Majesties of the invitation to attend the opening of the Northern Irish Parliament at Belfast will have come as a surprise to many. Ireland is the home of just now and it strikes the ordinary lay mind as being a visit fraught with an element of danger, albeit one is loth to think that the political dispute would find expression in a display of violence against the beloved rulers of the Old Country. But the impending visit does serve to show that the lot of those who rule is not always cast in soft places and that the King and Queen of England are not un-

DAY BY DAY.

NOBODY CAN GIVE YOU WISER ADVICE THAN YOURSELF: YOU WILL NEVER ERR IF YOU LISTEN TO YOUR OWN SUGGESTIONS.—Cicero.

The U.S.S. Albany arrived here from Manila last night.

Welcome that Lieut. J.A. Parkes R.G.A., has recently passed an examination in Colloquial Urdu.

Yesterday's health return shows there were four fatal cases of plague, three non-fatal cases of paratyphoid fever, and one non-fatal case each of diphtheria and enteric fever.

A fire broke out at 10.15 p.m. yesterday at 132, Chinwan Street, which was used as a dry grass store. The fire was first noticed by the Police. The Brigade arrived and put out the fire after damage had been done to the extent of \$100.

The War Office have notified that for the Income Tax year 1920-21 and pending further instructions Income Tax should not be deducted from the emoluments of Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s and men and any tax deducted in such cases for 1920-21 will be refunded.

A new motion picture concern under the name of the Oriental Film Company has opened offices at 18, Peking Road. We understand it is their intention to remodel motion picture enterprises throughout the Far East. The company is to be managed by Mr. David L. Shoolman of Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

A successful whist drive was held last evening in the Garrison Sergeants' Mess, at which the following were the prize-winners:—Ladies: 1st. Mrs. Sandford, (181), 2nd. Mrs. Lattam (178), 3rd. Mrs. Eccles (174). Highest score in any one half, Mrs. Booth (97). Gents: 1st. Mr. Stroud (189), 2nd. Mr. Jones (182), 3rd. Mr. Turtle (178). Highest score in any one half Mr. Wilkinson (92). Q.M.S. Pryer was M.C.

Before Mr. R.E. Lindsell this morning at the Magistracy a marine bawker was prosecuted with being in unlawful possession of a Kodak camera valued at \$30. A Chinese constable said that yesterday he saw defendant alighting from a ricksha in Shanghai Street. Something was bulging from under his coat, and on defendant being examined the Kodak was found. The defendant said he bought the camera from a Shanghai coolie on a French steamer for \$6.50. Inspector Brown said that there was no French mail boat in the harbour yesterday. The Magistrate fined the defendant \$50.

OPIUM CASES.

Seventeen Chinese Summoned.

There were a number of opium prosecutions this morning in Mr. Orme's Court at the Magistracy. Six Chinese were charged with keeping an opium divan. A Revenue officer said he raided 15 Taiwo street, ground floor. He found the first defendant on the bed with some opium nearby. The place was used as a coolie barrack. There were at the time some twenty coolies who were taking their meals. The Magistrate said there was not sufficient evidence that the place was kept as a divan and discharged all except the first defendant, who was fined \$40 or given the option of serving one month in gaol.

Five persons were also charged with being in possession of seven tins of opium in a house in Wellington Street. On the application of Mr. Hall, of Messrs. Lo and Lo, the case was remanded till to-morrow.

In another case six Chinese were charged with a similar offence. In this case the Police prosecuted.

An informer gave evidence to the effect that he was paid twenty cents by a Police sergeant and he secured from the first defendant opium to that value. The first defendant was fined \$50 and the rest \$3 each.

mindful of the fact that a visit on their part might be productive of much in the way of establishing better feelings between the political protagonists of the emerald isle. It is to be hoped that the influence of the visit will be commensurate with its importance.

AVIATION NOTES.

(By "Meteorite.")

Criticism of unnecessary waste in expenditure and losses occurring from other causes form a striking comment on the laxity of administrative control, in the report issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General to the Air Ministry for the year ended March 31, 1920. It will be noticed that the report covers a period when the attention of the Ministry was more given to dealing with the exigencies of the war operation period and its aftermath, rather than to keeping a meticulously careful eye on the administration of the funds, but the fact that such losses, said to be due to irrecoverable debts and to such causes as "theft, fraud, arson, and gross negligence" should be allowed to reach the extent of nearly half a million sterling of public money, certainly reveals an extraordinary laxity in administrative control, for which no circumstance could plead an excuse. There is irony in a contemplation of the parsimonious policy practised by the Ministry in subsidies granted to civil aviation companies, and one is led, under the circumstances, to express regret at the loss of the benefit such a sum would have produced in the development of civil aviation. Such losses do not make pleasant reading, and it is to be hoped that when the annual figures for the year just ended come under review, we shall hear no more of the unedifying details which have completely disgraced this White paper.

A machine with wings that pulsate like a bird and give it a corresponding power of flight is the outstanding idea in a new invention of a German scientist, and is receiving the attention of such well-known experts as the head of the German Zeppelin works and the head of the designing department of the Fokker works. The Nimfuh principle is to imitate mechanically, so far as it is possible to do so, the methods of Nature in the wings of birds and insects. The Nimfuh "pulsating wing" relies upon an extraordinarily rapid vibrating or stroke action upon the cushion of compressed air which in flight is formed beneath a sustaining plane. The actual Nimfuh wing is described by a correspondent to be hollow, with a flexible membrane on the under side. By pneumatic mechanism this membrane is set pulsating or vibrating with such rapidity that waves of atmospheric pressure are generated which shall, it is intended, not only sustain but also propel the machine. Airscrews will, in fact, be eliminated. There also a system whereby the extremities of the wings can be extended or contracted by pneumatic action to produce results such as are obtained by birds in stretching or folding their wings. Another feature is an automatic stabiliser, in which disturbances of balance set in motion levers which, actuated by small motors, counteract by their movement of the wings any tendency of the machine to lose its equilibrium. If Professor Nimfuh's claims are substantiated in large-scale work—and soaring tests have already been made and pulsating wings of some size tested satisfactorily—it is calculated that a trans-oceanic craft built on the principle, and carrying several hundred people, be so economical in power that passengers could be carried by air between Europe and America cheaper than in a steamship.

A CHASTISEMENT.

Lazy Apprentice Caned.

A Chinese employee from a printer's establishment in Third Street, West Point, was charged before Mr. Orme with assaulting an apprentice with a rattan cane causing injuries. The defendant told the Magistrate that the boy was sent to the market by the master and was late in coming back. The master therefore ordered the lad to have a caning, and defendant was asked to administer it. The doctor's certificate was produced, which stated that the boy had a swelling on the left ear and several bruises and cuts on the back. The Magistrate mentioned that the doctor stated in his certificate that the beating was vigorous, but not dangerous. Naturally the Chinese would consider this an ordinary case of chastisement, and we must abide by the custom of the country. He did not think he could do much, but would refer the defendant to the S.C.A. Accordingly the case was remanded till Friday.

THE LOCAL COAL DISPUTE.

A Settlement Reached Yesterday.

The dispute between the coal contractors and their coolies in regard to the question of wages, which had given rise to the prospect of a strike, reached a settlement at a meeting convened under the chairmanship of Mr. M. K. Lo at the latter's offices in Alexander Buildings yesterday evening, after a prolonged discussion lasting several hours. An agreement was reached on the main issues, and represented a welcome departure from the previous attitude of both parties. Though the increase sought for amounted to a big percentage figure, it must be remembered that the pay of a coal coolie is unusually meagre, and the increase obtained as a result of yesterday's conference, amounted to only sixteen or seventeen cents over the previous daily wage of 30 or 40 cents. The remaining points for settlement at yesterday's meeting were reached as follows:—The contractors agreed to pay \$19 to the Yumati coal carriers, who are engaged on monthly terms. This represented a concession of 50 cents, to the demands of the coolies. With regard to noon-time rest, it was agreed that coolies who commenced work very early in the morning were entitled to one full hour's rest. A break of half an hour was to be given to those who commenced at 8 or 9 a.m. The same provision had application also to night shifts. The third item made provision for the advance of five cents to each coolie as meal money on his commencing work, the same to be considered as a cumshaw if each coolie did not get a full day's wages. Otherwise the money would have to be returned to the contractor. Another point which came in for a lot of argument was the discrimination made in the respective working hours of winchmen and coolies who had to depend solely on their physical efforts to carry out the work. On their part the coolies said that both classes of workmen should cease work at 4 p.m. and the contractors who opposed this extended the period to 5 p.m. It was at length decided that winchmen should cease work at 5 p.m. and the other coolies, who had more strenuous work to perform, should finish one hour earlier, thus re-establishing the old conditions of working time. The agreement was then signed in the presence of Mr. M. K. Lo



SIR JAMES CRAIG,
the Premier of the new Northern Irish Parliament.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".)

Gymkhanas.

Sir,—I shall be glad if you will permit me to comment on the suggestions put forward by "Well-Wisher" in your issue of 7th June, and to express my thanks for same. (1) As only ten days elapse, at present, between the close of entries and the Gymkhana, it is difficult to get the programme out before the Thursday evening. By closing a fortnight before a Gymkhana it should be possible to have books available for sale a few days before a meeting, if a demand exists, and the point will be considered at the next Committee Meeting. It is too late to do this with respect to the Gymkhana just fixed for June 25th. (2) The Blackboard must be placed where it can be read easily and checked, by the Clerk of the Scales. The same information is posted immediately on the two large easels opposite the Grand Stand, and is thus available for the public. (3) Enquiries will be made with a view to the adoption of the suggestion that more shroffs should be available for paying out. Yours, etc.,
The Hon. Secretary,
Gymkhana Meetings,
Hongkong, June 7, 1921.

and the Hon. Mr. S.B.C. Ross, who also took a leading part in the settlement of the dispute. The increase agreed to will take effect from the 1st July.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

I see from last night's paper that old Mee Cheong has won away. I got a kind of double shock at the announcement for it seemed only the other day that I was speaking to him and I wouldn't have known him anyway by his proper name. For more years than I care to think of I've been miscalling him "Mee Cheong" and never one word out of his head. Of course when you come to think of it I don't suppose he ever gave it a thought but how many Europeans would go through a lifetime answering to a firm name. Man, some of them would nearly die of colic if they saw their name misspelled in the paper and a misplaced initial at any time almost drives them crazy. It's no' that long ago since Sister Macario died and though she and I had many a colloquy it was only when I read her death notice that I learned for the first time the name of the "little old sister" who was so kenspeckle in our streets. There's a lesson in this when you come to think of it. For a man or a woman to go through life without definite identification denotes a certain disinterestedness almost akin to humility. How many of the present generation would continue in their ways if no public recognition were given them, if their names didn't appear in the papers every once in a while? There's many a man leaves Hongkong on a holiday feeling in better health already simply because his name has appeared that morning in the "Local and General." How often has the success of certain funds been here. But now that he has due to the knowledge that the donor's names would in due

course be published in the newspapers? Aye, human nature's a queer thing mind I'm telling ye. What's in a name anyway? The poet, Robert Southey, tells of an old woman who heard one day that the King of Prussia was dead, the same being the great Frederick. Old Mary lifted her eyes with vacant stare and replied: "Is he? Is he? The Lord ha' mercy! Well, well, the King of Prussia! And who's he?" The "who's he?" of the old woman might serve as a text for a sermon on ambition. Of how many names famous to-day will the same question be asked to-morrow: "Who's he?" Probably the most of them, for only a few men survive the severe judgment of history. To how many people do the great names of ten years ago mean anything to-day? Write down the names of a few men who think they play star parts on the stage of public affairs in this Colony to-day. Now study the true worth of each. Concerning how many of them will the next generation probably ask: "Who are they?" I'm right sorry that "Mee Cheong" has won away. I've sent many a wreath to the funerals of those I didn't hold in near so much respect. He was a Chinaman of the old type—alas becoming scarcer every day. Courteous and painstaking to a degree he was also one you could depend on. I was eye chaffing him about when he was going to retire. He had his own ideas on the subject, too personal to repeat here. But now that he has retired at last, I wish him every ease wherever he is.

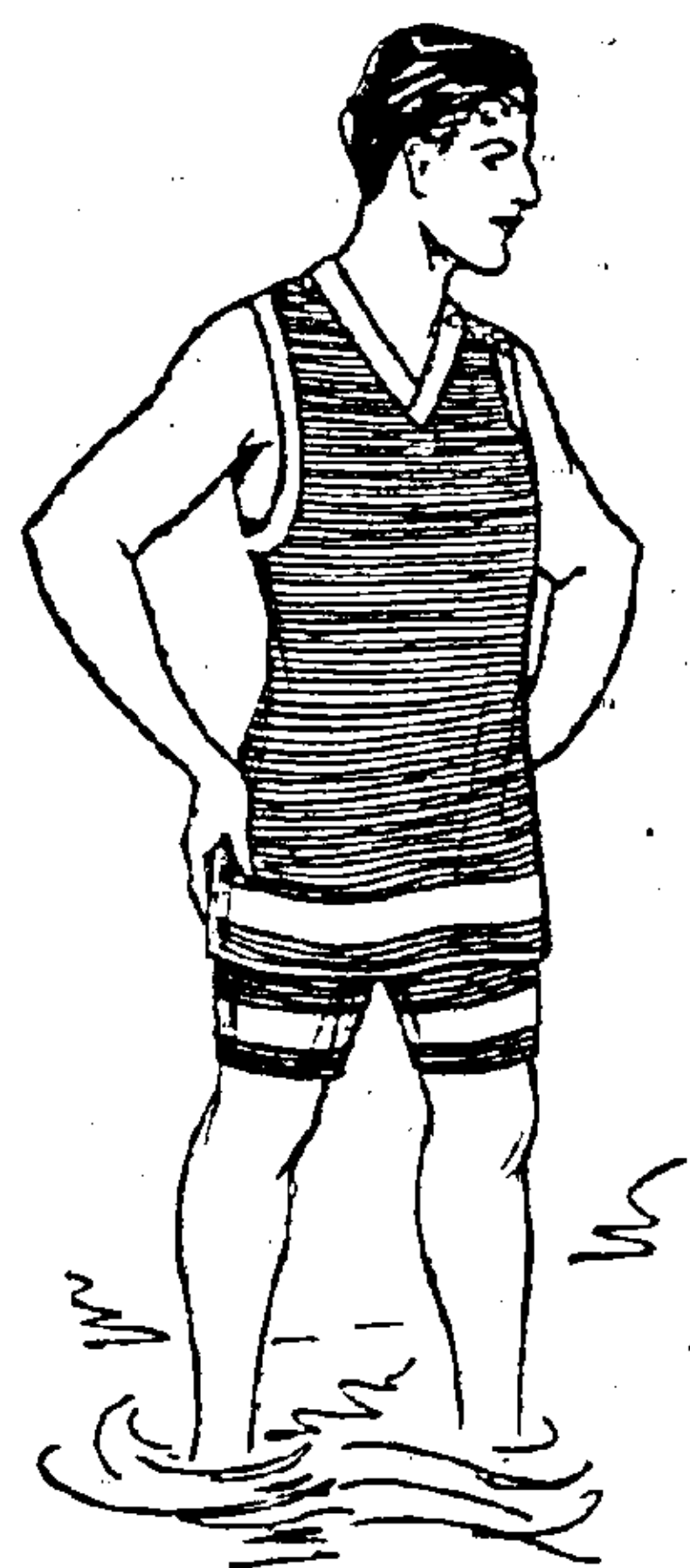
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BIG PROPERTY SALE.

Many European Families
Given Notice to Quit.

Consequent on the sale of thirteen houses at Broadwood Road and Broadwood Terrace, and the service of notices for the present tenants to quit, some twenty European families are now faced with the none too cheerful prospect of finding new quarters in a city already in the throes of an acute housing problem.

The sale which took place yesterday, resulted in the transfer of these houses for a sum of over \$200,000 from the ownership of the Hongkong Land Investment Company to that of a Chinese syndicate, who immediately gave notices to the families affected to quit. A time limit is set for August.

Much indignation is expressed at this latest move on the part of Chinese land speculators and there is talk of a petition to the Government on the subject. It is said that such sales, which have occurred with great frequency of late, mostly operate to the benefit of Chinese property owners, who are buying up properties wholesale in various parts of the town.

In view of the present scarcity of housing accommodation the tenants affected by this latest property deal hold that they have a just grievance, and think that it is high time some measure of supervision was taken by the Government in these matters.

PAPAL RELIEF FUND FOR IRELAND.

The Papal contribution to the relief work in Ireland was 200,000 lire or 2,000,000.

REPAIRING A PIANO.

H. K. Music Co. Sued.

At the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Wood, this morning, Un Po-kwan claimed from the Hongkong Music Co. of 33, Wyndham Street, the return of a piano delivered by plaintiff to defendants on Nov. 1st, 1930, for repairs, or in default of the return of the piano, \$650, its value, and the costs of the action. Mr. H.C. Lee appeared for plaintiff and Mr. G. R. Haywood represented defendants.

Plaintiff said on Nov. 1st, last year, he took the piano to defendants for repairs, which were to be completed in one month. At the expiration of that time he called for the piano, but was told that the repairs were not finished. On the second occasion on which he called at the shop defendants denied all knowledge of it, and it had not yet been returned to him. The value of the instrument was \$650.

Cross-examined, witness said he gave the piano to eight coolies to carry and it was handed over to the Company.

Mr. Haywood said plaintiff gave the piano to a Mr. James Lau, who at that time was trading as the Hongkong Music Co. It was to Mr. James Lau that plaintiff should look for the return of his piano.

Plaintiff denied this, saying that all he knew was that he handed the piano over to the Hongkong Music Company. There were several persons in the shop at the time.

Mr. Haywood: Is it not a fact that you threatened to arrest Mr. Lau if he did not give you an I.O.U. for the piano?—No.

Mr. Haywood: I suggest that as you were unable to pay for the repairs it was agreed that the piano could be hired out for one year to pay the cost.—No.

Mr. Haywood said the Hongkong Music Company changed hands on Nov. 1st, 1930.

His Lordship asked if there was any advertisement in the Press relating to this matter.

Mr. Haywood said there was, but he had not the advertisement with him. He would send somebody out to get it. He asked His Lordship if he would put a question to witness regarding a letter in which he offered to sell the piano for \$230; \$80 to pay for the repairs and \$200 for himself.

In reply to His Lordship, plaintiff said the Company wrote to him stating that somebody wished to buy the piano for \$200 and asking if he would sell it. He replied that the amount offered was not enough, but he would sell for \$230, because at that time he was in need of money. He addressed the letter to Mr. Lau.

Mr. Haywood said the piano was at Canton, where it had been hired out by Mr. Lau for \$15 a month. Defendants were prepared to make arrangements for the return of the piano, but they wanted the \$80 due for repairs.

At this stage the case was adjourned for half an hour as Mr. Lau, whom Mr. Haywood had sent for a copy of the advertisement, had not returned and so could not give evidence.

When the Court reassembled, Mr. Haywood conferred with Mr. Lee and said he would consent to judgment against him.

Judgment was therefore given for plaintiff, with costs, on the following terms:—Defendants to return the piano to plaintiff, in Hongkong, within 14 days; plaintiff to pay \$60 to defendants for the cost of repairs on delivery; the piano to be in such a condition as it should have been on due date of contract after repairs; in default of the return of the piano, the amount of damages to be referred to the Court.

TEN PENNIES FOR A SHILLING.

The proposal for decimalising our coinage by making ten pennies equal to a shilling is the simplest that has yet appeared. The half-sovereign would, I suppose, be then the English dollar, the penny one cent, and the halfpenny and farthing 0.5 and 0.25 of a cent respectively. These fractional values are the weak point in the proposal, but seeing how prices are fluctuating it should be quite easy just now to make a change which slightly increases the purchasing power of the copper coinage.

But why not (asks a *Daily News* writer) abolish the farthing and make the halfpenny the unit as one cent with a five-shilling dollar?

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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11½ oz. ... 90 " "

CANTON NEWS.

General Chan King-ming has personally appointed General Ngai Pong-ping to be commander-in-chief of the second line of defence on the west and also superintendent of all gun boats on the West River.

Skirmishes have taken place in the Whatham district in consequence of soldiers of both sides visiting a market which is situated equi-distant from both fronts.

In compliance with a request by merchants, General Chan King-ming has removed all his forces from Wuchow to Kai Loong Chou, a town nearer the boundary.

The Civil Governor, has empowered Commander Hsu Shung-chee on the north river to receive revenue from merchants and monopolists in the district to meet his military expenses. The Treasury has been notified accordingly. It is said that gambling and opium dens have been opened everywhere in the vicinity.

Rumours are afoot in Canton that the mechanical workers who are demanding an increase of wages, reduced working hours and better food have secretly decided to strike within two days and that the electric current and water supplies will be stopped. On Monday night certain parts of the City were without light for the whole night.

LOST MEDALS COMEDY.

Why Ludendorff Scowled.

The mystery of Ludendorff's scowling face at the funeral of the ex-Kaiserin is now solved.

The field marshal (says the *Daily Express*) arrived in Berlin from Munich the night before the funeral, to find that all his medals, which had been carefully packed in special cases for the ceremony, had been stolen. The Order of the Iron Cross (First Class) which the Kaiser pinned on Ludendorff's breast with his own hands had disappeared, as well as a large number of minor decorations.

Ludendorff, determined not to be outdone by the other representatives of the old German militarism, paid a hasty visit to a pawnshop, where he was able to replace most of the stolen medals.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

Union Insurance Society's Position.

In consequence of a report that the Hotel Mansions had been sold to the Union Insurance Society of Canton, we interviewed Mr. Montague Ede, the General Manager of the Society, this morning, and were informed that the report was inaccurate. Negotiations had, however, been in progress for some time past between the Society and the Hongkong Hotel Company for the purchase of the Mansions and an early development might be expected as a result.

The intention of the Insurance Society was to have its own offices to cope with the growing needs of the Company. Questioned as to whether the Society would be able to take up the whole capacity of the Mansions, Mr. Ede said that the existing office accommodation at Queen's Buildings had been found to be very limited, and room for much expansion could be found in the new building at present forming the subject of negotiations.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S RETURN.

It is sixty years since a young prize-winner at the Paris Conservatoire named Sarah Bernhardt made her stage debut. With what intensity her genius has burned since then may be known by the reflections which still light up the faces of playgoers, old and middle-aged, and others not even past their youth, when they speak of their memories of her. Yet to-day the flame is still bright. Though ill-fortune has for the past year or two prevented her from moving on the stage, and though she has passed three-score years and ten, yet her acting can still hold an audience spell-bound. Those who saw her last appearance in the Old Country—in "The Cathedral" and "On the Field of Honour"—may have doubted this. But now she has had a part of some interest specially written for her, all her old power is ardent again.

LATE R.A.'S ETCHINGS.

A selection from the etchings of the late Mr. Brang R.A., has been arranged at Victoria and Albert Museum.

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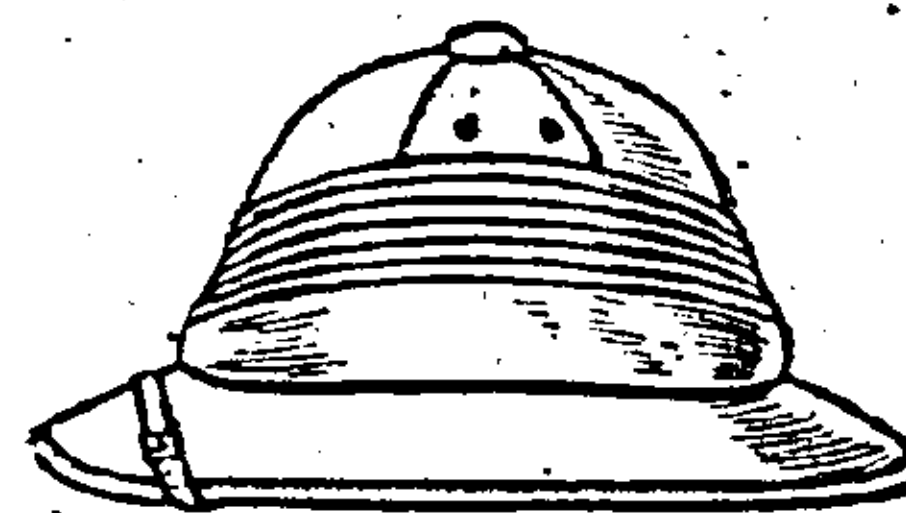
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THE PAGE



A Very Smart Little Frock with Embroidered Cherries and Cord Girt

ON MAKING UP ONE'S MIND.

The dress to choose is the one which suggests brains in its making. There are dresses of this order, just as there are dresses which look as if they were the work of the wholly uneducated. The point strikes one forcibly when looking at the new spring fashions. A woman who believes in the moral value of clothes knows how important it is to give her mind to the matter when selecting what she will wear during the coming months. She must not mix her thoughts. Clearly she must see in her mind what she needs or wants. Otherwise she will find herself with a patchwork collection of garments, and will never look well-turned-out.

In dress the secret of success lies in knowing what you want, and then wanting it keenly enough and long enough. It is a character revealing episode in a woman's life when she goes to buy clothes. If she sets out vaguely to buy "something to wear," she will merely look at everything and at nothing in particular. Her fancy leans this way and that, but settles nowhere. She sees a tailor-made to her liking and thinks she would like it. Then an afternoon frock attracts her, and she wonders whether that might not be better. Both desires are then blotted out by complete capitulation before an evening dress. Eventually she buys nothing, and has to begin all over again another day. She has wasted time and energy. If only women could make up their minds what they want before they go to buy it would be better for them, and those who serve them.

BRAINS IN DRESSMAKING.
The same is true of makers. Some dresses look as if they were the clear conception of a brain trained to the business. Others are the complicated muddles of amateurs. That is why a very simple dress is so often a success and why overtrimming is nearly always a confession of incompetence.

Long coats on summer costumes show transparent panels of embroidered canvas. There is one in navy gabardine with panels of transparent scarlet canvas embroidered in coarse thread of the same tone. A panel of red is let in to the skirt of the dress over which it is worn. Panels inserted floating, or pleated are notable points in tailored dresses and skirts. They give width and length at the same time. Flimsy skirts are still seen, but they generally show a straight, plain front panel. Loose pointed draperies are worn also, and it is noticeable on all tailor-made

that braiding is more used than embroidery, except where the trimming is another material such as embroidered canvas or hopacking.

AFTERNOON SUMMER DRESSES.
Taffetas, foulard, muslins of all kinds, tussore, printed crepons, crepe satin are among the materials used for afternoon summer dresses. All the skirts are longer and fuller. Fichus, sashes, handkerchief draperies, waterfall ribbons trim them in different ways. White cotton tape such as was once used for tying up bonnet boxes embroiders Saxe blue. Bone beads embroider shantung, and shredded straw replaces fur or feathers.

A great speciality is varnished muslin. In stripes and plaids this muslin is used for dresses and even for coats. It is effective, but not always becoming. Another novelty is the shawl, copied from the Spanish shawl. It has a centre of brocade, black and gold, or black and silver, and round it a border of fine black lace, a yard or more deep. As the dressmaker gaily explained, "When you are tired of wearing it on your back you can always use it as a bedspread."

Black and white, beige and black, and green, black and black and blue, black and red are combinations always in fashion for house dresses, race frocks, and dinner gowns. They are designed on a basis of Chinese art. They are decorative and effective; they need to be very simple and at the same time bold.

Coats for wearing over summer frocks are most attractive and very different materials are used for them. There is a beige duvetyne with Magyar sleeves and a broad low-placed inserted belt and side panels of Indian red embroidery. There is a jade green velour with a draped black ribbon sash threaded through a low waistline. There is a white muslin redingote for the races on a hot day. Sashes are tied on the left side in voluminous bows, therefore they are only possible for tall, slim women. Frocks of 1830 have little shoulder capes. Coloured muslin is worn over black satin. Scalloped skirts and coats are worn. Cloth coats over silk skirts are permissible, and many simple dinner dresses show a skirt of flounced black with a straight bodice of ivory, pale rose, or pastel blue satin, made with an oval decollete and very short sleeves. Crinoline hips are still worn on evening dresses, but the fullness inclined

(Continued on next column.)

CHILDHOOD'S REALM.

The small Miss who has curls is lucky when it comes to hats. Everything in millinery looks well on her for the curls make for softness between the hatbrim and the face. For her are the enchanting hats—the picture hats of lace and tulle and nodding flowers. No little girl with straight hair can wear these distracting models successfully. For the latter, tailored hats are the best choice. Extreme smartness is just as satisfactory as prettiness—if one knows how to carry off the smartness and make it tell. A great many grown-up women have found out that, you know.

Daring and effective colour combinations and the very best materials, whether in straw or fabric, make the tailored hats for children quite as attractive as the poetic model of ruffled lace and tulle. There are stunning shapes of milan, hemp, leghorn and bangkok straw and sometimes fabric is combined with straw, a shirred taffeta or bengaline silk crown having a straw brim, or vice versa. The roll brim sailor shapes are preferred for girls over ten years old, some of these roll brim models having a tricorn or marquis line. Smaller children wear mushroom shapes but these are not as fashionable as they were for older girls. If a down-bent brim is preferred, select one of the new poke shapes. A smart little poke of tomato red straw has a velvet ribbon in the same shade tied around the base of the crown with the bow at the front, and a cluster of tomato red berries is caught against the bow. Another poke is of carrot coloured milan with a wide band of dark blue grosgrain ribbon on which are appliques of coloured leather. The ribbon is tied at the back and the bow has short, fringed out ends. A golden brown milan poke has white straw under the brim and a trimming band of white grosgrain ribbon, the bow tied across the front of the brim.



A graceful hat for a little girl is of gray maline, pleated and shirred—with a silk flower in orange shades to give the colour note.

Roll brim sailors come in fine milan and in sennet straw and the brown, navy and henna coloured sailors are the favourites. Henna, carrot and tomato red are particularly fashionable in millinery this season for grown-ups and for little girls. Girls of flapper age may wear blocked sailors with a straight brim such as young women wear, but the roll brim models are more childish and usually more becoming. Some of these roll brim sailors are embroidered or trimmed with appliques of leather or shirred ribbon on the brim. A sand coloured Milan has a grosgrain ribbon band in rose and applique flowers of rose coloured ribbon trim the brim. A very navy Milan sailor has an edge of bright

backwards rather than straight out from the hips as in the Velasquez dresses of last season.

The choice is wide, madames. You will heed all your intelligence if you are to be well dressed and at the same time practise economy. A word to the wise would be—Make up your mind before you go to buy what it is that you really need.

orange straw on the roll brim and the trimming band is orange and blue striped grosgrain ribbon. A black split-straw sailor has a wide roll brim embroidered with roses.

Hats of unusual shape are most becoming to some little girls—either the curly haired pretty ones or the plain, very smart ones. Such a hat, made of rough straw braid veiled with silver net and trimmed over the ears with chenille tomatoes is pictured. The hat is worn with an exclusive little frock of hemstitched linen.



These Crush Hats are charming for children, and this one has a particularly dashing shape, with trimming over the ears.

Two ravishing hats for the girl of flapper age are pictured and you will admit that curls are almost indispensable with either of these hats. One model is of silver gray net in several layers, the crown shirred over orange orange velvet ribbon which falls in loops. A flat flower of orange velvet balances the bow. This hat is shown in other colour combinations; in carrot coloured tulle with black rose and streamers, and in pale gray with pink rose and black velvet streamers.

Almost any normal little girl will pick out the pink satin and lace chapeau as the most desirable and beautiful model pictured. All little girls adore hats of this type—and some little girls dream of such hats and never possess them. The hat pictured is made of shirred pink satin in a very pale shade and over this pink satin is cream lace; the crown hand tucked and the brim slightly gathered. Between the satin and lace brims is a strip of accordion pleated pink chiffon—to make the effect very soft and graceful. And in exactly the right place, you'll admit, is a perfectly exquisite pink rose made of pale pink satin ribbon. This delectable hat accompanies a frock of sheer white handkerchief linen, hand-embroidered and hemstitched.



An ideal bonnet to go with long curls: A bonnet of faint pink satin and creamy lace frills and with a pink rose in exactly the right place.

For the toddlers who will wear cunning frocks of sheer handkerchief lawn and whose dainty feet will be shod with socks and ankle-strap slippers, for these adorable baby girls there are bonnets of shirred silk and lace, with down-bent brims framing chubby faces.

FASHION NOTES.

Like a huge butterfly with spread wings is the latest boudoir gown from Paris, but you must see the garment from a back view to get the true papillon effect. The negligee is made of flame chiffon with dashes of black and the chiffon is in one long strip, draping across the back, over the arms and down the fronts. At the back of the neck the chiffon is caught down almost to the waistline (making a deep V opening), and is held just above the waistline by a huge embroidered ornament in gray, flame and sea green. From this ornament falls the long narrow train, which is of sea green chiffon stencilled from the knee down with splashes of colour in flame and green. The embroidered ornament forms the head of the butterfly and the long slim train, its body, and the drapery of flame chiffon spread over the arms makes the wings.

Everybody belongs to some particular type and the coiffure that is most becoming to one type of woman may be sadly uncomplimentary to another. No hair-dressing should be judged on the merits of its front view, alone. People see you more from the back and side than they do straight in front. And though your profile and three-quarter semblance may look actually strange to yourself, in a photograph, remember those views of you are very familiar to your friends.

You may have a small head set on a slender, long neck; or your head may be rather large and your neck short. You may have decided "bumps" or a flat line at the crown of your head. Your forehead may be low and broad, or high and narrow. Your chin may recede or appear prominent. And your nose may be a gay r-trousse or long and intellectual. All these things should be considered in choosing your mode of hairdressing—and when a becoming mode is found it is well to stick to it. A certain type of coiffure becomes part of your personality and though you may make slight changes, according to the coiffure lines Fashion demands at the moment, the general and affect should not change. Some very neat ones. Keep the hair



Corded Frock with Cunning Narrow Yoke and Cuffs

women look best with the hair drawn up smoothly from the nape and the back of the head outlined; others should wear a loose knot above the nape. "Certain women are much prettier with a high hairdressing than with the low, Madonna style; that is, hair parted on top and drawn downward rather than upward at the sides. And if you are not pretty, particularly if you have not lovely hair that can be relied on to make slight changes, according to the coiffure lines Fashion demands at the moment, the general and affect should not change. Some very neat ones. Keep the hair

well washed and brushed and unless your locks are plentiful, have them marcelled once a week, in a loose wave. Thick hair, straight and smoothly arranged has a beauty of its own, but thin hair, straight and smooth is pitiful—it clings against the scalp and makes its possessor look her very worst. A good many girls, nowadays, study the hairdressings of screen stars and pattern their own coiffures on these creations. Very probably the star's beautiful and engaging hairdressing is a creation, achieved by an expert hairdresser.

JUST THE THING FOR YOUR KIDDIES FOR PLAYTIME.



With the bloomers (at the right) is worn an attractive slip-on dress to match. The boy (on the left) has his little short trousers, buttoned to a waist of checked gingham with turnover collar and elbow sleeves. Both costumes, of course, are washable.

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Luchungban or Luikamsam, 41 Caine Road, from Shanghai.
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TH. KRING.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 26, 1921.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Caldwell, from Sungkai.

Chinyuden c/o Koboral, from Taichu.

Modermid, Yamata Hotel, from Shanghai.

Mehrbakhsh, 313 Military Police, from Jhelum.

Younger, from Khartoum.

M. E. F. AIREY.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 2, 1921.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

GERMAN STEEL INDUSTRY.
Steel output in Germany appears to be increasing steadily.

FRENCH STEEL OUTPUT.

In France the steel industry remains seriously depressed. Output is at a low ebb. Official returns just issued show that in 1920 the production of iron ore in France, the Lorraine included, only totalled 13,750,000 tons, against an output of 22,000,000 tons without the Lorraine in 1913.

SOUTH SEA TRADE.

Japanese trade with the South Seas and India tends to recover on account of the firm tone in the silver market. The chief subjects of inquiry are matches, knitted goods, cement, metal goods, etc. The markets, especially in Siam and the Straits Settlements, are in want of stocks, and consignments are being forwarded.

SILK TRADE.

It is reported that the Imperial Sericulture and Silk Yarn Company has given notice to those concerned that silk yarn arriving at Yokohama from May 27 instant to the 1st June should be certified by the railway station from which it has been sent, and that any yarn which is dispatched after the beginning of June would not be purchased, being regarded as this year's yarn.

THE PAPER TRADE.

The Japanese Foreign-style Paper Association is said to be planning to lower the selling price to the same extent as the market price in order to hinder foreign imports. Owing to the gradual fall in price, there is a difference of from 10 to 20 per cent. between the Association's prices and the market prices. Merchants have pressed the Association for a decrease, while printing paper of middle quality is being frequently offered at low figures from Hamburg.

REVIVAL OF SPINNING INDUSTRY.

The Japanese cotton mills have taken a more positive policy and begun to take on discharged hands again. At the end of April the workers in the mills had increased a little as compared with February, when the trade was in its worst. It has to be noted however, that in contrast to the increase of female workers, male workers are decreasing. The *Mainichi* considers that this results from the fact that the mills prefer women as being more industrious and less inclined to stir up labour troubles. The *Osaka Journal* adds that so far as trade continues good, work people will increase by degrees, and that especially as the present curtailment of output (40 per cent.) is to be reduced on the 15th September to 30 per cent. and abolished altogether at the end of this year, while all-night work is to be discontinued from July next year, it is unlikely that unemployment will recur, unless some unforeseen chances take place.

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S.S. NILE S.S. CHINA

June 25th July 22nd.

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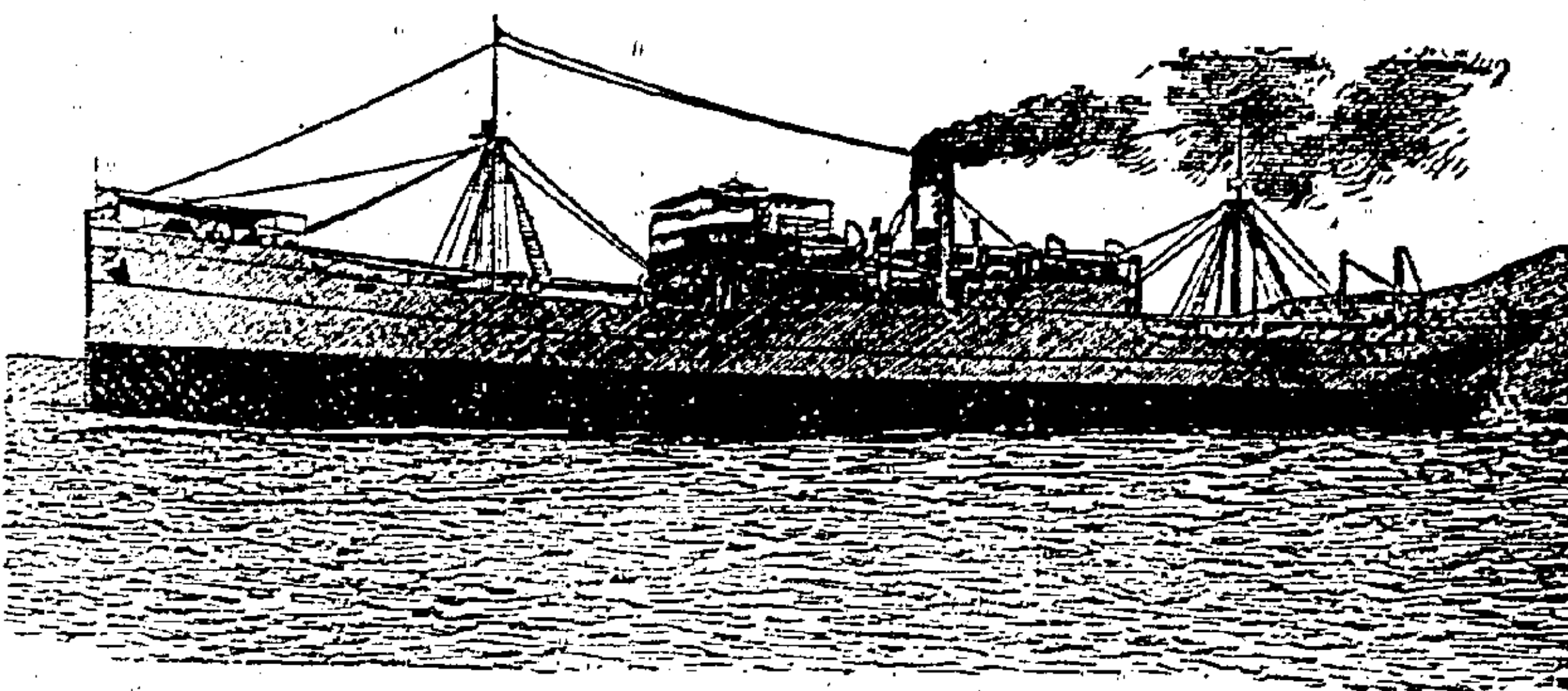
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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
PLASSY	2,400	14th June	Miles, London & Antwerp.
DUNERA	5,400	18th June	Spore, Colombo & B'way.
DELTA	8,000	25th June	Miles, London & Antwerp.
SYRIA	7,000	23rd July	Miles, London & Antwerp.
KALYAN	9,000	6th Aug.	Miles, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	8,956	16th June	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN	4,500	25th June	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
KNOWNA	7,000	25th July	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

KIDDERPORE	—	9 June d'light	Kobe.
EASTERN	4,500	9th June	Japan only.
DELTA	8,000	11 June 10 a.m.	Shanghai only.
SYRIA	7,000	23rd June	Shanghai & Japan.
KALYAN	9,000	5th July	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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KATORI MARU ... Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU ... Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 10th June, at 11 a.m.

SHIDZUKA MARU ... Friday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

TOBA MARU ... Friday, 24th June.

HAKODATE MARU ... End of July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

AWA MARU ... Sunday, 19th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TATSUNO MARU ... Saturday, 11th June.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th June.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

PENANG MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Monday, 13th June, at 11 a.m.

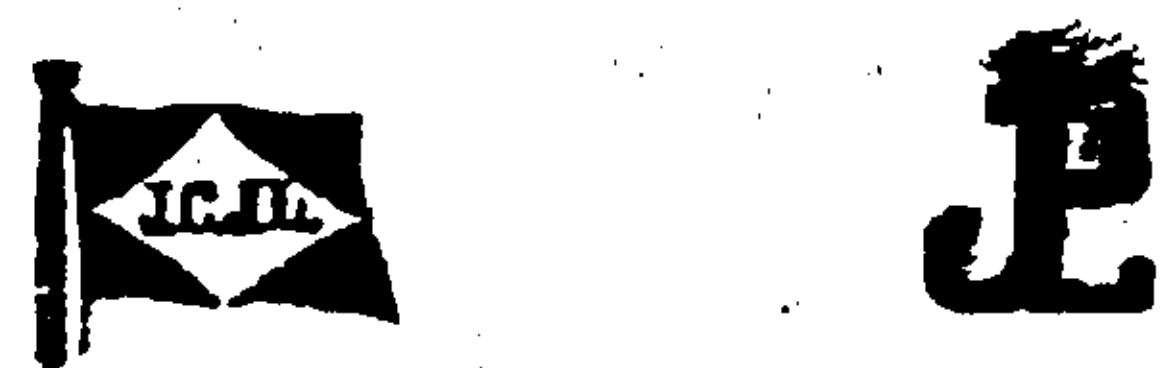
RANGOON MARU ... Tuesday, 14th June.

For further information apply to—

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S. YANUDA, Manager

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjibodas	Java	in port	11th June	Shanghai
Tjikembang	San Francisco/Japan	in port	13th June	Java
Tjikini	Shanghai	14th June	18th June	M'ar/Java
Tjisalak	Java	13th June	22nd June	Japan
Childar	Java	12th June	27th June	Java

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Tilsondard	Java	End of June		San Francisco.

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S.S. "NIPPON" Sailing on or about 20th June.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "CILICIA" Sailing on or about 25th June.
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Agents.

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Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
TAIWAN	11th June	15th June

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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TO

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENVY"	21st June.
"GLENLUCE"	25th June.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges.
"GLENOGLE"	17th June.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & H'BURG.
"GLENGLYLE"	2nd July.	GENOA, LONDON & HULL.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

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CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

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S.S. "VICTORIA" Sailing on 24th June.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

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Agents.

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113, Connaught Road Central.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
MANILA	Wingsang	Fri. 10th June at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Sat. 11th June at d'light
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwaisang	Sat. 11th June at noon
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Wed. 15th June at d'light
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Loksang	Wed. 15th June at 8 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returnings from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "KWAISANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 11th June, at noon, for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Mueph	9th June at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Soochow	9th June at noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	11th June at 4 p.m.
W'WEL CHEFOO & T'SIN Kueichow		11th June at 4 p.m.
AMOI, M'LA, CEBU & ILO Ilo	Taming	13th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKKOW	Chekiang	14th June at noon
SHANGHAI	Sunning	16th June at noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	18th June at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong June 8, 1921.

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Poochow and Returns, (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Maiching	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 10th June at noon.
Maichong	W. Couper	TUES. 14th June at noon.
Maichong	W. C. Passmore	FRI. 17th June at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

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JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

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Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Mojji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Cheribon Maru" ... Sailing on or about 7th June.

S.S. "Macassar Maru" ... Sailing on or about 26th June.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

PORTUGUESE SHIPPING PREFERENCE.

A Lisbon report says:—Foreign shipping companies' agents have presented to Parliament a note protesting against the Commerce Minister's new shipping law, especially the following clauses:—5 per cent. reduction on goods loaded in Portuguese boats; 5 to 10 per cent. reduction on goods from colonies to Portugal or re-exported in Portuguese boats; 2 per cent. additional reduction on goods of Portuguese make or manufactured for Portuguese territory; 5 per cent. reduction on all taxes and payments in esdoudes for Portuguese boats and in gold sovereigns for foreign boats.

DIESEL ENGINES.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Ltd., who hold the sole licence for Britain and the Colonies for the construction of Diesel engines on the Burmeister and Wain system, have just granted to the old-established firm of Messrs. John G. Kincaid and Co., Ltd., Greenock, a sub-licence for the construction of this type of internal combustion engine. With in recent years Messrs. Kincaid and Co. have greatly extended their premises by the erection of new shops of a most spacious and up-to-date type, these being equipped with the most modern tools and appliances for production of marine engines of all classes for all sizes of passenger and cargo vessels. This type of Diesel engine has been prominently before the shipping world for many years.

A JAPANESE SHIPPING REVIEW.

A Government Departmental review states:—Although the exchange rates on Britain have declined and the freight rates on special commodities have been lowered, the European line has so far been unable to attract any adequate consignments on the outward voyage. On the homeward voyage, the general trade has also been very stagnant, and most ships bring little besides materials for the construction of warships and other special consignments. The liners on the North American run can hardly fill half their holds on the outgoing voyages. Shipments to New York have been increasing by degrees since the middle of March, however. The movement of commodities from the Pacific coast to the Orient has also begun, the larger portion of which movement is represented by timber, the rate on which is low. From New York, there are some consignments of iron, sails locomotives, machinery, and other heavy goods. Nevertheless, freight rates are inclined to decrease, owing to the excess of ships. Business on the outward voyages of the South American line, effected by the worldwide depression, has deteriorated remarkably since last autumn, and more especially since last January. Both the Eastern and Western runs are now at the lowest ebb of depression. Wool and bark from Argentine to Japan are presenting somewhat brisk features. On the other hand, Chilean nitre, an important factor on the Western line, has been scarce, though small shipments have come to be effected of late. Australian liners from Japan have been unable to fill any more than 50 to 60 per cent. of their capacity. Since April, the South Sea trade has shown signs of revival on the outward run, while the homeward voyage continues in a state of depression, shipments for Hongkong alone filling the ships. There is a possibility, however, of a revival becoming manifest soon, as Japanese merchants have bought large quantities of Java sugar. Difficulties are felt in the way of securing consignments for Calcutta, as the market there has become somewhat quiet, not to speak of the deadening effects of exchange fluctuations, but there is a comparatively good movement of cotton yarn, piece goods, cement, glass-ware, etc. On the homeward service, Rangoon exports rice, beans, lead etc. to various ports, although exports from Calcutta still continue depressed. For some time, beginning at the end of March, a thriving tone was prevalent in the Shanghai trade, owing to the tranquillity of Chinese exchange as well as to the exportation of bargains in copper, paper, etc. But recently, the steamers have been only half filled, owing to the depreciation of exports of cotton yarn and cloth (the staple lines of exports), as well as other merchandise. On the other hand, the homeward run is enjoying such prosperity that the ships are almost filled.

WHO SUGGESTED FOCH AS LEADER?

To whom does the credit belong of suggesting the unity of command of the Allied Armies, which saved the line the France at the critical moment during the German offensive of March 1918, and ultimately gave the victory in the great war to the Allies?

The honour has been claimed for many people—among them Lord Haig and Mr. Lloyd George. Apparently all these claims are wrong. The real facts are given in a memorandum to the Cabinet by Lord Milner on his mission to France in March 1918, which is published as a special supplement to the *New Statesman*.

Lord Milner was asked by Mr. Lloyd George to proceed to France in order to report to the Cabinet the position of affairs at the very crisis of the German offensive, when it was doubtful if the Allies would be able to hold Amiens.

He first saw Clemenceau, Foch, and Petain (the then French Commander-in-Chief) at Compiègne. It was a question of French aid to fill the gap which had been made between the British and French armies.

Petaim (Lord Milner thought) was inclined to be cautious and play for the safety of his own line.

Foch, while not differing from Petaim's strategic plans, thought the danger was formidable and that risks must be taken in other directions.

Lord Milner next met Sir Henry Wilson, who had that day seen Haig, and a conference of French and British military and political chiefs was arranged for next day.

THE CONFERENCE.

On the way to the Conference, Lord Milner and Sir Henry Wilson discussed the position.

"We discussed very earnestly the problem before us and the best way of pulling things together, which, Wilson strongly thought, could only be attained by putting the supreme direction virtually in the hands of Foch."

"I asked Wilson what Foch had said to his idea of making Clemenceau nominally the 'Generalissimo' with Foch to advise him. He said that Foch had objected to this on the ground that Clemenceau, placed in that position, might be drawn in opposite directions by Petaim and himself, and if he agreed now with one and now with the other, there would be no unity of control."

"Foch himself did not wish to command anything. All he wanted was to have the express authority of the two Governments to bring about the maximum co-operation between the two Commanders-in-Chief. Wilson and I agreed that if we could possibly get this accepted it was, under the circumstances, the best solution."

"SIR D. HAIG'S ATTITUDE. On his arrival at the Conference Lord Milner was at once seized by Clemenceau, who said that Haig had declared that 'he would be obliged to uncover Amiens and fall back on the Channel ports.' Lord Milner felt there must be some misunderstanding, called Haig aside, and found that there was no such intention if the French came to his assistance south of the Somme."

"I next had a few words with the Field-Marshal alone about Foch, and was delighted to find that, so far from resenting—as I had been led to believe he might—do the thought of Foch's interference, he rather welcomed the idea of working with the latter, about whom his tone was altogether friendly."

"Describing General Petaim's explanation of his difficulties, Lord Milner says Petaim was rather discouraging about the question of time, and gave the impression of 'a man playing for safety.'"

"None of his listeners seemed very happy or convinced. Wilson and Haig evidently were not. Indeed, Wilson made an interjection which almost amounted to a protest."

"Foch, who had been so eloquent the day before, said not a word. But, looking at his face—he sat just opposite me—I could see he was just dissatisfied, very impatient, and evidently thinking that things could and must be done more quickly."

"At this juncture I asked whether I might have a word with Clemenceau alone. I then told him quite frankly of the conviction which had been growing in my mind ever since the previous day, and had been confirmed by my conversations with Wilson and Haig, that Foch appeared to me to be the man who had the

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11.)
SELLING.

100 d/s	261 1/2
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100 d/s	267
100 d/s	27
100 d/s	110
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100 d/s	197 1/2
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100 d/s	146
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100 d/s	600

BUYING.

100 d/s	263 1/2
100 d/s	263 1/2
100 d/s	267
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SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong 50 cts. piece	par
10 "	par
5 "	1 1/2 dis.
Canton sub-coin	15 1/2 dis.
Hongkong June 8, 1921.	

PROPOSED NEW HARBOUR FOR NORTH SLEEVIC.

It has been proposed to build a new harbour in North Sleeve, which is to be arranged at the innermost part of the Heijlsminde Bay, where the natural conditions are as favourable as they can be. For protecting the harbour two piers are to be constructed, and within the thus protected port, which will have a depth of eight metres, one quay of a couple of hundred metres length is to be constructed, which, however, will be arranged to be extended by another 600 metres or more. Behind the quay is situated a tract of sandy land about 1 1/2 metres above the average sea level. This land, covering an area of five hectares, will be well suited for erecting railway sidings, parking houses, streets, and building sites. It is suggested that the town shall purchase this land and dispose of it under expert control, and dispose it among merchants and manufacturers in Haderslev at a reasonable price. The port would be free of ice and open the whole year owing to the strong current flowing between the Small Belt and Heijlsminde Nor. Direct connection by the State Railway is to be provided to Haderslev by Fjeldstrup. It will cost one million kroner to construct the harbour, with 200 metres quay wall, besides a couple of millions for the construction of the railway lines.

greatest grasp of the situation, and was most likely to deal with it with the intensest energy.

"Could not he be placed by both the Governments in a position of general control, and given the sort of authority which he (Foch) had himself suggested to Wilson? Clemenceau, whose own mind I am sure, had been steadily moving in the same direction at once agreed but he asked for a few minutes to speak to Petaim. While he took Petaim aside, I did the same with Haig. When I explained to the latter what was contemplated, he seemed not only quite willing but really pleased."

Clemenceau then handed to Lord Milner a form of words appointing Foch to co-ordinate the actions of the British and French Armies.

Haig suggested that it should be extended to cover the other Armies—Belgian, American, and possibly Italian. This was agreed to, and the Conference finished, with "all delighted." Haig looked "distinctly relieved and much happier than he had seemed earlier in the morning."

NOTICE.



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THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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S. KOMURA, Manager.

No. 14, Pedder Street Hongkong.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 8d. 12h. 15m.—Pressure is highest over Japan and lowest over Indo-China. It has increased slightly from Amoy to Haiphong and over S.W. Japan. Changes elsewhere are small since yesterday.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inches. Total since January 1st, 45.37 inches, against an average of 27.39 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy.

Rock " " " " " "

2 Formosa Channel Variable winds, moderate.

3 South coast of The same as No. 2.

H.K. & Lamcocks.

4 South coast of The same as No. 1.

H.K. & Hainan.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H.K. Observatory, June 8, 1921.

TIME SIGNALS.

The time ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time, it will be lowered at five minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the time ball be out of order the a. o. routine will be carried out with the flag "Z", on the storm signal mast.

Time signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8h. 56m. 0s. to 9h. 00m. 0s. p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 2nd, 23rd, 30th, 32nd, and 54th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (8 hours of east Greenwich).

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	on date.	on date.
Barometer	29.66	29.70
Temperature	85	80
Humidity	78	86
Wind Direction	S.E.	E.
Wind Force	2	1
Weather	o. o. d. m.	o.
Rain	0.06	0.00
Highest open air		74.85
Temperature on the		7th 85
Lowest open air		74.85
Temperature on the		8th 79
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.		
H. K. Observatory, June 8.		

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L. M. MAILLE,

Manager.

RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to skippers and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation	Highest W. L. ever recorded	Lowest W. L. ever recorded	W. L. June 6	W. L. June 7
Wuchow, West River	+79.50	-2.42	31.50	—
Kongmoon, "	+14.70	-0.80	6.10	7.50
Linkonghow, North "	+57.00	0	25.00	27.50
Samshui, "	+27.25	-5.00	13.40	12.80
Sheklanz, East "	+15.15	-0.98	6.82	6.79

TIDE TABLE.

6th to 12th June, 1921.

Lat.	Long.	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Lat. 22° 30' N.	Long. 113° 30' E.	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 6	7	8	9	10	11
Tues. 7	8	9	10	11	12
Wed. 8	9	10	11	12	13
Thur. 9	10	11	12	13	14
Fri. 10	11	12	13	14	15
Sat. 11	12	13	14	15	16
Sun. 12	13	14	15	16	17

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.	10 min.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	10 min.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	10 min.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	10 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	10 min.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	10 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

SATURDAYS.

EXTRA CAR 12.00 midday.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.	10 min.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	10 min.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	10 min.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	10 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	10 min.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	10 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	10 min.

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As on Week Days.

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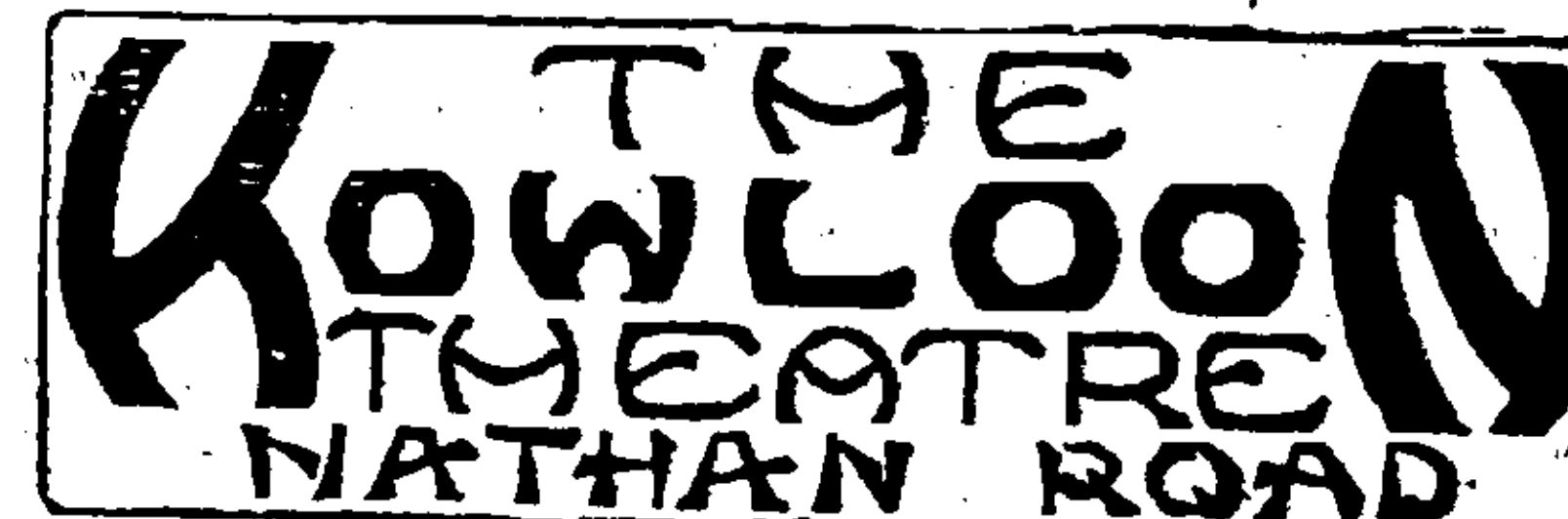
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Douglas n. 63

H.K. Steamboat n. 27

Indos (Prof.) n. 40

Indo Def. Lon/Reg. n. 295

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Ferries b. 31 1/2

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Sugars n. 207 1/2

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Langkats n. 11

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Shai Explorations b. 8 1/2

Raubs b. 24 1/2

Tronohs b. 21 1/2

Ural Caspians b. 21 1/2

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H.K. Wharves n. 96 1/2

T. Docks s. 213

Shai Dock b. 148

N. Engineering n. 14 1/2

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrals b. 142